The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Facts and Rumors Relative to the Impeachment Verdict.

The Conviction of the President Considered Certain.

How the Doubtful Senators will Finally Vote.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, May 13.

Another day of hope, fear and painful anxiety has passed, and the result of the impeachment trial, so eagerly awaited, still trembles in the balance. The result apparently cannot be known with certainty before the final vote on Saturday. Both sides maifest the greatest confidence, and both claim to have received additional assurances of success since yesterday the position of Senators having become so far devoloped by the debate of Monday, it is impossible now for any of them to successfully conceal their real sentiments. Trumbull, Fessenden and Henderson, did this without much success last week, so much so indeed that none but the President and his friends had the slightest indication of what their votes would be, but now there is no Senator so reticent but that he must indicate to one side or the other what his vote will be on the final issue. If he refuses to declare, he is put down as belonging to the opposition; but none have yet been able to resist the efforts to ascertain their positions which have been rendered necessary by the developments of Monday. A very thorough canvass of the Senate is going on by both sides, and the articles that Senators will vote guilty upon are being marked by each Senator against his own name. In this way it is believed a reliable list can be completed by to-morrow.

Senator Fessenden is considered as liable to vote on every article in favor of acquital. His argument against conviction was sixty pages in length, more than one-third of which was written a week ago Sunday, before Mr. Bingham spoke, and subsequently the honorable Senator denounced the statements that he had formed any opinion as untrue and reproved severely the correspondents who had put forth the report that his opinion was partly written. Your correspondent desires to make this statement in justice to himself, for he was deceived into contradicting these reports by the assurances which members of the Maine delegation and others recived from the Senator himself. Of course, I have too much respect for the Senator to impute any intentional deception to him, but the fact remains that the President knew how the Senator was going to vote, while he himself was authorizing the statement that his opinion was absolutely not made up.

Senator Trumbull is generally conceded to the President's side on every article, but some of his colleagues in the Senate are quite hopeful of him on the second and possibly eleventh, and for these reasons, viz: he admitted in his speech that the appointment of Gon. Thomas was without authority of law, but regards the President's act rather as a technical, than as an actual violation of the law of 1863, but no man in the Senate has done more to convince his brother Senators that the law of 1863 repealed the law of 1789 and 1795 than Senator Trumbull. This question came up on the nomination of Edmund Cooper to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and the argument of Senator Trumbull on this point was conclusive that the act of 1863 regulating *ad interim* appointments, repealed the former acts, and Mr. Cooper was rejected.

Senator Henderson has come to an understanding with the Missouri dolegation; he has agreed they say to vote for the eleventh article, and they withdrew their request for his resignation.

Senator Fowler's position is at last definitely ascertained, he will vote acquittal, and his opinion to that effect has been prepared some days.

Senator Van Winkle will vote for the eleventh article, but against all the others.

Senators Anthony, Frelinghuysen and Ross will vote guilty on the first, second, third and eleventh.

Developments yesterday and to-day show beyond all question that there were frequent consultations of late among the Republican Senators who oppose impeachment, and that the President was fully informed thereof, which explains his confidence and that of his friends. On Sunday last Messrs. Grimes, Reverdy Johnson and Henderson met at the latter's rooms, and the latter subsequently conferred with Chief Justice Chase and Senator Trumbull. The same night, at a very late hour, a member of the President's staff assured your correspondent that he had positive information that the President would be acquitted, which he dared not make public, but which when public would show how his confidence was abundantly warranted. The efforts now being made are with a view to concentrate votes for conviction on the second and eleventh articles, and the friends of conviction are to-night very confident that they will be carried.

Per contra, Mr. Evarts declares that he knows the President will be acquitted, and Senator Dixon says the thing is positively fixed against conviction and can't be changed. The following is the vote as made up to-night on the second article:

For conviction, Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragan, Drake, Edmunds, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrell of Maine, Morrell of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New-Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tupton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson, Yates—39. For acquittal, Messrs. Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Fessenden, Fowler, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, Salisbury, Trumbull, Van Winkle, Vickers—18.

The vote on the eleventh article is figured up just the same, with the exception that Messrs. Henderson and Van Winkle will vote guilty, which makes it stand 37 to 16—Mr. Wade not voting. This is the very best state that can possibly be made for conviction, and the President's friends have yet two days in which to break it. Mr. Wade emphatically proclaimed to-day that he would not only vote, if it became necessary, but that he would not resign afterward. He claims that his vote is in nowise influenced by the personal result to him, and that he has been too publicly known as an advocate of impeachment to cause any one to believe that his vote would be otherwise under any circumstances. His contemplated course may not be illegal, but the country will be very apt to pronounce it indecent.

The attempt to make impeachment a party measure exclusively, and to bring to the block all Senators who do not act accordingly is not making very successful progress here, where the excitement runs higher and the passions are deeper than in any other place in the country.

There is a strong feeling that if the Senators have acted from conscientious motives they must be free from imputations, however erroneous their judgments may be regarded. But if personal prejudices, ambition, jealously or other unworthy motives are the basis of their action which will in due time develop itself, then let them go down to the doom that they merit. Unfortunately the relations of Senators to each other, and particularly to Mr. Wade, are of such deplorable character that they furnish an explanation to many of the course of these Senators. But impeachment, as a party weapon, is looked upon by cool-headed men in the party as a terrible precedent, which, once established, numbers the days of republican government. There is a great frenzy in the party here now, but the indignation is really greater over the deception alleged to have been practiced by Senators toward their political friends.

The feeling of taking the vote, then, on Saturday, no matter what may be the result, is very strong, and though some favor a further postponement if conviction is not certain, I do not think it will prevail. A majority of the Senate seem to be of the opinion that it will be better to end it then, even with acquittal than to weary the patience of the country and drag it into the Presidential campaign, by keeping it impending over the head of the President for two or three months an expedient of the greatest absurdity.

ILLNESS OF SENATORS GRIMES, CONKLIN AND MORTON.

Senator Grimes was attacked with paralytic symptoms to-day, and to-night three physicians were in attendance on him. He has partially recovered, and is able to receive his friends. He is compelled, however, to keep in constant motion, to prevent a relapse, and to keep his blood in circulation. Senator Conkling was attacked last night with symptoms of gastric fever, but is somewhat improved. Senator Morton was also attacked with gastric fever and is also recovering. Senator Howard is convalescing rapidly, and will undoubtedly be in his seat on Saturday.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., Wednesday, May 13.

SENATOR HENDERSON'S CONSTITUENTS.

The following telegram was received to-day:

St. Louis, May 13.

To Hon. J. B. Henderson:

There is intense excitement here. Meeting called for to-morrow night. Can your friends hope that you will vote for the 11th article? If so, all will be well. Signed. E. W. FOX.

To which Senator Henderson replied:

Washington City, D. C., May 13.

To E. W. Fox, St. Louis:

Say to my friends that I am sworn to do impartial justice according to law and the evidence, and I will try to do it like an honest man.

(Signed) J. B. HENDERSON.

THE TRIAL OF SURRATT.

In the Criminal Court this morning the motion for bail in the Surratt case was argued by Mr. Merrick for the motion and Mr. Riddle in opposition. Mr. Merrick urged the release on bail because Surratt had been long confined, was suffering in health and needed liberty to raise funds for his defence. The counsel for defence, he said, were not volunteers, but had not received and did not expect pay, for the utmost efforts of Surratt's friends could barely raise sufficient funds to pay the board of his witnesses during the trial, &c.

Chief Justice Cartter refused to bail Surratt on the ground that the prosecution was ready to proceed at the present term, but that the case had been continued until the next term at the instance, or, at least, with the ready consent of Surratt's counsel.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTIONS.

A conference of the principals of the American Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, is now in session in this city. All the most prominent members of the profession are present. It is expected that their deliberations will be followed by results of great practical value. The teaching of agriculture and the various methods of instruction will receive full discussion. A temporary organization of the Conference was effected last night. Short addresses were made by the President, Dr. Gallaudet, Hon. Amos Kendall, Dr. H. P. Peet and others. The Conference was permanently organized this morning by the election of Dr. P. Peet, of New-York, as President, and Rev. Collins Stone, of Hartford, and P. G. Gillett, of Illinois, as the Vice-Presidents. Valuable papers on methods of instructing beginners were read by Dr. Peet and Mr. Gillett, and called forth a profitable discussion.

NAVY INTELLIGENCE.

Chaplain Wm. J. Salter has been ordered to the Norfolk Navy-yard. First Assistant Engineers T. G. Smith, Isaac S. Finney, W. B. Buchler, A. H. Able and D. P. McCartney, and Second Assistant Engineers G. A. B. Smith, J. J. Bissett and W. L. Bailie have been ordered to temporary duty in connection with the contract trial of the *Pushmataha*.

NAVAL EXAMINERS.

The following is the list of the Board of Visitors selected to attend the annual examination of the United States Naval Academy, at Annapolis, which commences on the 20th inst:

Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Bell, U. S. N., President; Commodore J. P. Greene, U. S. N.; Capt. J. R. M. Mullany, U. S. N.; Surgeon Philip Lonsdale, U. S. N.; Paymaster E. J. Dunn, U. S. N.; Chief Engineer William H. Shook, U. S. N.; Prof. Charles Davies, LL.D., U. S. Military Academy, West Point; Hon. John Scott, Lieutenant-Governor of Iowa, and Lucien A. Hagans, Wheeling, West Va.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' National Executive Committee met to-night in this city, and completed arrangements for the Convention to meet at Chicago on the 19th inst. The State delegations will organize immediately upon their arrival at Chicago, and the Chairmen report at once to the Secretary of the National Executive Committee at the Matteson House.

The Committee adjourned to meet at Chicago on Saturday evening, the 16th inst.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....Washington, Wednesday, May 13.

Immediately after the reading of the journal, Mr. Ramsey moved that the Senate adjourn until Saturday next, which was rejected without a division.

THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the General of the Army, in reply to a resolution of inquiry in regard to the number of persons entitled to vote under the Reconstruction acts, the number disfranchized, &c., inclosing reports of the Commanders of the several military districts on the subject. Referred to Committee on Military Affairs.

WASHINGTON CENTRE MARKET.

Mr. Pomeroy presented a petition of the citizens of Washington for the removal of Centre Market.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Constitution adopted by the Convention of South Carolina, which was referred to the Committee on Territories.

ST. MARY SHIP CANAL.

Mr. Trumbull presented a petition from the citizens of Illinois, praying an appropriation for the enlargement of the St. Mary Ship Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

SECURITY OF LIFE.

Mr. Sherman presented a joint resolution of the General Assembly of Ohio on the subject of the security of life on steam vessels on the lakes and rivers of the United States, requesting legislation on the subject. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

Also, resolutions of the same body requesting the Representatives and instructing the Senators to vote for the repeal of the Reconstruction acts, as being in conflict with the Constitution, and to vote against the measures affecting the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Laid on the table.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Mr. Stewart, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to remove political disabilities of certain citizens of Alabama. He stated that the Committee recommends the relief to be extended to some hundred and six persons, being all those in regard to whom sufficient information had been furnished. Other names had not been passed upon, because of the absence of that information, though doubtless the persons in question were entitled to relief.

TAXATION OF GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Mr. Cragin presented a memorial of the citizens of New-Hampshire in relation to the taxation of United States bonds. Referred to Committee on Finance.

COLORADO AND MONTANA.

Mr. Wilson gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce bills to enable the Territories of Colorado and Montana to frame constitutions for admission as States.

RESIGNATION OF COL. FORNEY.

The Chair laid before the Senate the resignation of John W. Forney as Secretary of the Senate, to take effect as soon as a successor is elected.

Mr. Sumner moved that it be laid on the table.

Mr. Cameron—I object to that. I move that the resignation be accepted.

Mr. Sumner's motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hendricks offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the resignation of the Secretary of the Senate be accepted, and that, until a successor be elected, Mr. J. McDonald discharge the duties of the office.

Mr. Sumner objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it went over.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on Judiciary, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioners appointed under the act of June 27, 1866, to provide for the revision and consolidation of the statute laws of the United States, be requested to report to the Senate what progress has been made by them, and how much time will be required by them to complete the work.

The resolution was adopted.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING.

Mr. Ramsey offered a resolution to print the same number of copies of the letter of the Secretary inclosing the report of J. W. Taylor upon gold and silver mines and mining east of the Rocky Mountains as are ordered of the report on mining by J. Ross Browne, and that they be bound together. He moved to refer to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. Conness said there had been no resolution before the Senate authorizing the printing of Ross Browne's report, and the report had never been sent to this body by the Secretary of the Treasury, who did not appear to regard this body as of sufficient importance to send it. Mr. Conness hoped they would get it at some time.

Mr. Hendricks asked what made it the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to present that report.

Mr. Conness replied that the law provided that the report should be made under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. It could not be taken cognizance of by the Senate until it was presented. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Hendricks) need not be in haste to defend the Treasury; when he (Mr. Conness) wished to attack him he would do it on more salient points. He hoped the resolution would be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Johnson believed that under the law the Secretary of the Treasury was not obliged to send the report to Congress, and that he was not therefore liable to censure for the failure to send it. The Senator from California (Mr. Conness) could offer a resolution asking for it.

Mr. Conness agreed that the Secretary was not obliged to furnish it, but would decline to offer the resolution. He remembered that that gentleman denounced this body as a body of Constitution tinkers. He hoped to get the report in some way or other.

Mr. Johnson then proposed to offer suitable resolution, but

Mr. Sherman objected, and the resolution was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. Wilson introduced a joint resolution to restore Alabama, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana and Florida to representation in Congress, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CHANGING NAMES OF BANKS.

Mr. Ramsey introduced a bill to provide for the change of a name or a location of a bank, under the banking laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance. Also, a bill to authorize the establishment of ocean mail service by American steamships between the United States and the north and south of Europe, and between the United States and the Mediterranean ports of Asia and Africa, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

ARKANSAS.

Mr. Sherman called up the bill to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress. He stated that its speedy passage was necessary to the peace and prosperity of that country, which was in a very unsettled condition, with a Legislature elected, but without authority. He hoped the bill would be passed, the people of the State having complied with the prescribed conditions.

Mr. Trumbull said he believed the bill set forth several facts in relation to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendments by the Legislature, and that the Constitution was republican in form. This, which he considered very gratifying, he believed to be the case! He had read in the newspapers that such was the fact. He would be glad to see all the States recently in rebellion represented here at the earliest practicable moment consistent with the safety of the country. He had not looked at this bill, however, and rose to inquire whether the Committee on Finance, of which the Senator of Ohio is the chairman, have examined this subject. He was not aware that they had it under consideration, and would ask whether the Senator proposed that a measure so important as the recognition of a Government in a State, when the relations to the United States have been disturbed for several years, should pass the Senate without reference to a committee, or any examination as to the facts, and merely upon an individual expression of opinion, which, although it might be accurate, yet might possibly be mistaken.

Mr. Sherman replied that it did not seem necessary to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee, which would be the only proper reference; they had the official documents containing the proceedings of the Arkansas Legislature, and showing the ratification of the Constitutional amendment by both branches on April 3, 1868, by an unanimous vote. The official copy of the Constitution had also been transmitted to them by the President of the United States. He (Mr. Sherman) had read it carefully as any Senator could, and that the report of the General of the Army giving the details of the votes, &c., were all that the Judiciary Committee could examine. The report showed that the condition of affairs in Arkansas demands instant action. There was a total absence of law, and the Legislature, though now in session, had no power until Congress ratified the Constitution under the reconstruction acts. If there were any other facts than those established by the official records, he did not know of them.

Mr. Johnson reminded the Senate that when this Constitution was transmitted to the Senate by the President they were engaged upon the trial, which had engrossed almost their sole attention, and he did not believe a dozen Senators had read it. While it might be true that the condition of affairs in Arkansas required a change for the better, the only information they had was from the General of the Army, and they should not take the statement of any officer, however patriotic or reliable, as conclusive. It might be true also that the Constitution conformed to the reconstruction acts and was republican in form, but on those points Senators might well differ, and he thought the only proper way was to follow the usual course and refer the bill to the Committee on the Judiciary or some other suitable committee. No possible harm could result from a delay of a few days. Did the Senator suppose there would be many outrages perpetrated in a week, if the adoption of the Constitution was delayed for that time? But whatever might be the result, if the Senate should now admit two additional Senators the public would say, and perhaps would have some reason to speculate upon the result that they were to constitute a part of the Court of Impeachment. He took it for granted that no member of the Senate contemplated such a state of things; but if admitted, they might claim the right under the Constitution, and might satisfy the majority that they had that right; whereupon their votes would be given. No person, controlled by a sense of justice or propriety, would consent to this, and he only mentioned it to show that it would give rise to this suspension in the public. It would be, in his judgment, derogatory to the character of the Senate; for that reason only he had called attention to it.

Mr. Dixon urged the same considerations as put forward by Mr. Johnson, as well that Senators do not, without consideration, pass upon the important questions involved in this Constitution, such as the prohibition, for all time, to make any change in the right of suffrage, &c.

Mr. Sherman wished very positively to disclaim any purpose of passing this bill in order to obtain two votes upon the trial; there was not the slightest doubt that the bill would be retained by the President at least until Monday, perhaps for ten days. He repeated the considerations adduced before in regard to the disturbed condition of Arkansas in the absence of all law, since those lately in authority were now powerless, and the Legislature could pass no law until Congress ratified the Constitution. He would vote to refer the bill to the Judiciary Committee if there was any necessity for it, but the only doubt that seems to be raised was in regard to the legality of the vote in Jefferson and Pulaski counties, which, however, could not change the result, and that vote was legal beyond a doubt, as had been shown by the report of the officer sent to investigate the facts. The Registers acted under the law of Congress received the last morning, in accepting the votes of those registered anywhere in the State. No political object could be effected by the passage of the bill, and it could do no harm, while no good could result from delay. He felt the earnestness of the representations of citizens of that State to him in regard to the condition of things there.

Mr. Edmunds edmunds believed, after examination, that the Constitution was in proper form, and that the State should be admitted under it, but in view of the importance of the subject, he would not give excuse for complaint by hasty action, and thought that all the forms should therefore be complied with, although he would make all the haste consistent with justice and security. To act upon this matter without reference to a committee would be unprecedented; it would be going back to the worst democratic times—using the word democratic in its modern, not in its proper sense. They should so act as to defy criticism in regard to the admission of these States. If the bill were passed to-day, and if the President were removed from office on Saturday, his successor would not be bound by the Constitution to examine it.

Mr. Buckalew called attention to the fact that there was a question whether the Constitution was adopted or not, and pointed out that the law, under which the Senator from Ohio (Sherman) claimed the registers in certain places had received votes of persons registered anywhere in the State, was passed but a few days before the election, so that it could have received no official notice, and in fact had none other than a dispatch upon which they acted. Mr. Buckalew quoted from the report of Gen. Gillem to these points.

Mr. Sherman replied, quoting again from the report of the officer who investigated the alleged frauds to the fact that the registers had allowed persons to vote under the Act of Congress of March last after consultation, and after having received intelligence of it. He said that the whole number of negative votes was less than the surplus voters, so that the result could not be changed.

Mr. Morton said the official evidence could be read in a few minutes, but perhaps it would not be proper to pass the bill to-day, and he should prefer to have it lay over until Monday when, doubtless, it could be passed in a very short time. The character of the remarks of the Senator (Mr. Johnson) showed what use would be made of an attempt to pass it to-day, while, as a matter of fact, the passage of the bill could not be used one way or the other, and he was sure there was no intention of the kind. As the matter stood he was in favor of adjourning until Saturday.

Mr. Sumner made that motion.

Mr. Morton moved that when the Senate adjourn until 11:30 on Saturday.

The Chair decided that the motion could not be entertained unless by unanimous consent.

Mr. Davis—Mr. President——

Mr. Sumner—Mr. President, Is it in order to move to postpone the pending order?

The Chair replied in the negative.

Mr. Davis—I do not understand what right the Senator from Massachusetts has to deprive me of the floor. If the understanding is that we are to have a vote now, I am willing.

Mr. Sumner—Very well.

Mr. Davis—I do not consult the Senator from Massachusetts. [Laughter.]

Mr. Harlan rose to correct one or two words. First, in regard to the irregularity of the vote, because the register's had no official notice of the passage of the law of March last. When that bill was approved it became the law of the land, and there was nothing in the Constitution of the United States requiring publication. Second, there was no ground for the supposition that the passage of the bill would add two votes unfavorable to the President. These now being 54 Senators, 36 affirmative votes would be necessary for conviction; two being added, making the number 56, then 38 votes would be required to convict and 19 to acquit, while 19 would acquit the President now. One other point was, he said jocularly, objection having been made owing to the trial on the part of the President on account of the absence of ten States of the Union from representation. It was presumable that that objection would be diminished by the admission of Arkansas.

Mr. Morton renewed his motion for an adjournment to Saturday.

Mr. Sherman objected, but, finally, after some talk on the subject, withdrew the objection, the understanding seeming to be that a vote will be reached on Monday.

Mr. Trumbull disclaimed any intention to delay, and promised to endeavor to have a meeting of the committee as early as possible to consider the bill, and on motion of Mr. Johnson it was referred to them.

Messrs. Morton and Sumner pressed the motion to adjourn until Saturday.

Mr. Anthony moved to amend by substituting Friday. If much further delay were had, the Senate might, instead of an august body, be called a September body. [Laughter.]

The amendment was rejected, and the motion to adjourn until Saturday prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. George B. Van Wyck, of New-York.

INFORMATION ABOUT THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.

Mr. Beck offered a resolution directing the Secretary of War and the General of the Army to communicate the reports of the several district commanders as to the elections on the ratification of the proposed Constitutions in Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Louisiana, and for the election of the officers thereunder, with the accompanying papers, &c. Adopted.

AGRICULTURAL.

Mr. Trowbridge offered a resolution to print 180,000 copies of the agricultural report for 1867, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

REVENUE OFFICERS.

Mr. O'Neill introduced a bill for the appointment of four additional gaugers for the port of Philadelphia which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Schenck made a statement in reference to a telegram in the morning papers, announcing the arrest in New-York of Collector Bailey, of the Fourth Revenue District of that City, on a charge preferred by a detective in the employment of the Committee on Ways and Means. He said that neither himself nor the Committee knew anything as to the merits of any complaint against Mr. Bailey, and certainly had no person employed in any secret detective service. The Committee did not claim to have the authority, and certainly had not the disposition to enter on that business through the agency of Mr. Davis, or anybody else. All that was known by the Committee about Mr. Davis was that, in the course of his investigations, he appeared as a witness on one occasion; but no particular importance, as he recollected, was attached to his testimony.

RAILROAD BILL.

Mr. Garfield introduced a bill authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to construct and operate its road across the land belonging to the United States at Plattsburg, N. Y., and to be subject to such restrictions as the Secretary of War may impose, and limited to four rods in width. The bill was passed.

PUGET SOUND RAILROAD.

Mr. Price, from the Pacific Railroad Committee, reported back the bill, with amendments, to incorporate the Puget Sound and Columbia River Railroad Company. After considerable discussion and propositions to amend, Mr. Price moved the previous question.

The House refused to second the previous question.

Mr. Julian moved to report the bill to the Committee on Public Lands. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was so referred.

THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN STATES.

The bill to admit the States of North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana, Georgia and Alabama to representation in Congress was taken up.

Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, offered the following amendment as an additional section:

And be it further enacted, That the provisions of section 17, article 5 of the Constitution of Georgia, shall not apply to a debt due to any person who, during the whole time of the rebellion, was loyal to the United States and opposed to secession.

Mr. Stevens stated that he would allow the whole day for debate on the part of members opposed to the bill, and that he would ask a vote on it to-morrow.

Mr. Robinson asked whether it was understood that the House was going into the amendment of a State Constitution.

The Speaker stated that that was a question for the House, not for the Chair.

Mr. Stevens—I propose that amendment, and for this reason—the Constitution of Georgia nullifies all debts due before a certain period, as well those due to loyal men as those due to rebels. My amendment is that it shall nullify only those to rebels, not to loyal men.

Mr. Robinson—Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania allow me to ask him how he is going to pick out the creditors loyal and disloyal?

Mr. Stevens—I am not going to do it; but when anybody claims to be loyal I suppose he will pick himself out. [Laughter.]

Mr. Robinson—Then everybody is to pick himself out.

Mr. Paine inquired of Mr. Stevens whether this was an individual amendment of his own, or one that came from the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Stevens replied: It is an individual amendment. I discovered this morning that the proposition with reference to debts embraced all, as well those due to loyal men as those due to rebels. That, of course, I thought wrong, and propose to amend.

Mr. Pruyn—I rise to a question of order. I ask the Chair to rule that this House has no right by any legislation, or attempted legislation here, to interfere with the Constitution, or the provisions of the Constitution of any State.

The Speaker—The Chair overrules the point of order; he declines to rule as the gentleman from New-York desires, because if that were his prerogative he might be called upon to rule thus on bills which many members regard as unconstitutional, and which, even the President vetoes as not being Constitutional. The Speaker has no right in any legislative body to rule whether a proposition is constitutional or not. Its constitutionality affects its merits, and such questions are to be decided by the House not by the Chair.

Mr. Randall asked Mr. Stevens where he got authority, in the Constitution of the United States or anywhere else, to amend the Constitution of a State.

Mr. Stevens—I find it in the Constitution, which says "Congress may admit to the United States." I hold that under that Congress may admit them in just such shape as Congress pleases. I do not find any difficulty about that.

Mr. Randall—I would like the gentleman to go on and give his argument upon this point, because some of us find here great difficulty about it.

Mr. Stevens—Anybody who needs argument upon this point I cannot enlighten. [Laughter.]

Mr. Ferry—I desire to know whether my colleague intends that his amendment shall prevent the taxation of debts, judgments and causes of action due to loyal men.

Mr. Stevens—I expect them to modify it according to the provisions of this act. I stated when this bill was postponed last Monday that I would allow full discussion. I do not intend to discuss it myself, but will leave all the discussion to the members who are opposed to the bill. I intend, however, before the House adjourns to-day to move the previous question, so the vote may be taken to-morrow.

Mr. Brooks gave notice that he would move the following amendment as an additional section:

Be it further enacted, That on and after the passage of this act all citizens of the United States, in the States heretofore named, shall be admitted to equal rights suffrage.

Mr. Beck addressed the House for an hour in opposition to the bill. He declared that the amendment proposed by Mr. Stevens was just as legitimate, and just as much as the faction of the people of the States on the Constitutions proposed for them were. If the members of the Republican Party did not come up to the amendment just offered by Mr. Stevens, it would be the first time that any proposition proposed by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania was adopted by all the members of his party, including the distinguished member from Ohio, (Mr. Bingham,) who would yet have to yield to the dictates of this great leader.

Mr. Bingham remarked that that statement was contradicted by the record in innumerable instances, and the gentleman ought not to make it.

Mr. Beck repeated the assertion, that the positions taken by Mr. Stevens had been followed by his party in almost every instance, whether they had been liked at first or not. The amendment now offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania would be another illustration of the rules. He referred to the resolution of the Ohio Legislature, presented last Monday by Mr. Van Trump, in opposition to the reconstruction measures of Congress. He also referred to objectionable features of the Constitution under which the Southern States were to be admitted, particularly that provision of the South Carolina Constitution which makes compulsory on all children, white or black, to be sent to the same schools.

Mr. Bigby asked Mr. Beck what he would do with the negroes.

Mr. Beck replied that he would protect them as freedmen as he would protect any person who had not the capacity to exercise political rights and privileges, for many reasons. He held the negro was unfit to hold political rights, and it was an outrage against the civilization of the age to place the negro of the South in position to control the white race. It was an outrage which he believed the people of the country would, ere long, wash out. He declared that the colored people of Kentucky were now better protected and better cared for than they were in any States that are under the Reconstruction acts. The object of the pending bill was to counteract the voters of the Northern States in the approaching Presidential election.

Mr. Farnsworth asked Mr. Beck whether, if the black man would vote the Democratic ticket, his objection to their participating in the Government would not be somewhat modified?

Mr. Beck—Not in the slightest.

Mr. Garfield, referring to the allusion made by Mr. Beck to the resolution of the Ohio Legislature, said that great deference ought to be paid to the opinions of State Legislatures, provided those Legislatures were, by their conduct and opinions, entitled to respect; and that he would refer to some acts of the Ohio Legislature to show whether that body was entitled to the confidence or contempt of the House. In that connection he referred to the act pretending to withdraw the consent of the State of Ohio to the fourteenth article of the amendments of the Constitution; to the act remodeling the Police laws of the leading Republican cities of the State, so as to give them a Democratic policy; to the act known as the Visible Admixture law, which provides that any man having a visible admixture of African blood in his veins shall not be admitted to vote, and which subjects every man to be inquired of as to who was his father and who was his mother, whether they were married and lived together, &c.: to the act forbidding any students in the colleges of Ohio, if not a resident of the place, to vote, and to the act forbidding the inmates of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, to vote, because it was known that they would vote as they had fought.

Mr. Garfield allowed interruptions from his colleagues, Messrs. Morgan and Van Trump, in reference to all measures and politics, and replied to them.

Mr. Robinson addressed the House for one hour in opposition to the bill, and declared his belief that all these unconstitutional measures—all these mere partisan measures—all these efforts to sustain a party which had been condemned and repudiated by the people, would fail and fail forever; and that the impeachment resolutions would be expunged by the House, and black lines drawn around them, and around those who had voted for the greatest stab on the institutions of the country.

Mr. Brooks obtained the floor, but yielded to Mr. Pruyn, who in turn yielded to a motion to adjourn.

The Speaker presented a petition, with accompanying papers, of Mr. C. H. McCormick, asking that the official notice of the awards of the Universal Exhibition Commissioner Beckwith's report be corrected to correspond with the official records of the Exposition.

The House then at 4 o'clock adjourned.

IMPEACHMENT.

Putting Screws upon Senators.

From the Providence (R. I.) Journal, May 13.

The following telegram was sent, yesterday, to several gentlemen in this city who are more or less conspicuous in our local politics:

Washington, D. C., May 12, 1868.

Great danger to the peace of the country and the Republican cause if impeachment fails. Send to your Senators before Saturday public opinion by resolutions, letters and delegations.

ROBERT C. SCHENCK, Chairman.

The sight of such a telegram, coming from such a source, awakened in many minds a profound feeling of surprise and mortification. Some of our citizens, among them some of the gentlemen to whom it was sent, have been in Washington during the impeachment trial, and though in daily intercourse with the Senators from this State, they refrained from even speaking to them about a question which was before them in their judicial capacity. This is the instinctive sentiment of all high-minded men. And yet, here is a telegram sent by a member of the House of Representatives from Ohio, calling upon gentlemen in political positions in Rhode Island, to bring the pressure of public opinion to bear upon our two Senators by means of "resolutions, letters and delegations," and that too in the highest judicial proceeding known to the Constitution and laws of the land! The members of the Senate have been engaged for nearly six weeks in the hearing of this cause, and now, according to the demand of Gen. Schenck, their decision is to be dictated to them by constituents who have given the subject no close attention whatever. The very suggestion is an impertinence and an outrage, offensive alike to all decorum and all justice.

We have no knowledge whatever of the manner in which the Senators from Rhode Island intend to vote on the grave question now pending in the Senate. They have kept their own counsels, and have submitted to no catechising of reporters; and on this account they have both been more or less the victims of the petty suspicions of which the trial has been so prolific. But of this one thing we are sure. They will vote with manly independence the honest convictions of their own minds, and nothing will hinder them, and nothing ought to hinder them. We may also add that they will alike scorn with indignation, the base imputation implied in the telegram quoted above, that they are capable of prostituting the "impartial justice" to which they are solemnly pledged, under any amount of pressure from "resolutions, letters and delegations." Gen. Schenck, in the panic of the hour, has not only mistaken his own duty, but he has also mistaken the Senators from Rhode Island and the people whom they represent.

The Trial as a Precedent.

From the Chicago Tribune, May 12.

The members of the court before which he was arraigned, have been acting under the solemnity of an oath, which bound them to render a decision in accordance with the law and the evidence. They were no longer Senators representing their respective States, and to be held accountable to those by whom they had been chosen; no longer representatives of a political party, whose principles they espoused, and whose policy they were bound to carry out, but jurors, or rather jurors and judges in one, whose duty it was conscientiously to weigh the evidence, and honestly to interpret the law. In common with all who disapprove of Johnson's course, we profoundly regret that the administration of the Government is to remain in his hands. It is desirable that the Executive should coöperate with Congress in a policy that aims at the regeneration of the South. But it is not desirable that this result should be reached by any road but the road of justice. It is not desirable that upon the first trial of a Chief Magistrate of the United States a bad precedent should be established. Better the acquittal of Johnson than his conviction upon grounds that would not endure scrutiny in the coming Presidential election. Far better his acquittal than his conviction upon grounds that might be condemned by the next generation. A temporary benefit to the Republic is as nothing compared with the permanent injury which would be inflicted by the deposition of a President upon insufficient grounds. A party can always afford to take the consequences of the conscientious performance of a judicial duty.

TELEGRAMS.

Further Parliamentary Proceedings in Regard to the Irish Church.

The Queen Lays the Corner-Stone of the Thomas Hospital.

Trial by Jury to be Secured in Austria.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Irish Church Question in the House of Commons.

London, Wednesday, May 13—Evening.

In accordance with the general understanding arrived at in the House of Commons last night, Mr. Gladstone this afternoon, soon after the commencement of the sitting, moved a bill to prevent the making of further appointments to livings in the Irish Church for a specified period, and also to suspend the proceedings of the Commission on the Irish Church Establishment for the same length of time.

The Corner Stone of the Thomas Hospital Laid by the Queen—An Address of Sympathy.

London, Wednesday, May 13.

The Queen to-day, in the presence of a vast multitude of spectators, laid with imposing ceremonies the corner stone of the Thomas Hospital, which is to be built on the Thames immediately opposite the Houses of Parliament. Her Majesty was attended by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and other members of the Royal family, and by the members of the Ministry and the chief officers of the State.

The Corporation of the City of London have presented an address to the Queen declaring their profound sympathy with Her Majesty for the injuries received by Prince Alfred at the hands of an assassin, and expressing their detestation of the attempted crime.

AUSTRIA.

Passage of the Bill Guaranteeing the Right of Trial by Jury.

Vienna, Wednesday, May 13.

The bill guaranteeing the right of trial by jury, passed the Lower House of the Austrian Reichsrath yesterday.

RUSSIA.

Prospects for a Good Wheat Crop.

London, Wednesday, May 13.

Accounts received by mail and telegraph give promise of an unusually large and fine crop of wheat in the country about the Black Sea.

FRANCE.

Funeral of Lord Brougham, Ex-Chancellor of England.

Paris, Wednesday, May 13.

The funeral of the late Lord Brougham took place to-day at Cannes.

Election of Railroad Officers in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday, May 13.

At the annual election by the stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, yesterday, the following directors were elected: S. S. L. Hommedieu, John Young, William Goodman, William Beckett, George T. Steadman, Lowell Fletcher, H. D. Huntington, Charles Davis and John W. Davis. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: S. S. L. Hommedieu, President; F. H. Short, Secretary and Treasurer; Stanley Matthews, Attorney; Daniel McLaren, General Superintendent; Lewis Williams, Assistant Superintendent; Samuel Stevenson, General Ticket Agent; Lafayette Devenny, General Freight Agent. The earnings of the Company show an increase of over $31,000 above those of last year.

Arrest of Joe Coburn in Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Wednesday, May 13.

Joe Coburn, who fights Mike McCoole for the championship of America, arrived here this morning and was immediately arrested and taken before the Police Court, where he was required to give bonds to the amount of $10,000 not to fight within the limits of the State of Ohio. John Franklin and Chas. Gallagher went upon his bonds, and he was released. The fight is to take place on the 27th instant, within fifty miles of Cincinnati.

Fenian Convention in Pennsylvania.

Harrisburg, Penn, Wednesday, May 13.

The Fenian Brotherhood of Pennsylvania met in the Senate Committee Rooms to-day. Forty circles were represented. Officers were elected and a secret session of three hours held. This evening a large and enthusiastic meeting took place. Addresses were made by Major McWilliams and James M. Gibbons, and a new Circle was organized.

Protection to the Canadian Fisheries.

Quebec, Wednesday, May 13.

The Government schooner *Canadienne* sailed this morning to cruise in the Gulf of St. Lawrence for the protection of the fisheries.

Her Majesty's steamer *Himalaya* has arrived here with a detachment of the Sixtieth and Thirtieth Rifles. She will leave shortly with troops for Halifax and St. John, N. B.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 13.

The Massachusetts State Temperance Convention assembled at the Tremont Temple in this city to-day, Judge Pitman, of New-Bedford, was elected President of the Convention. There was a good attendance.

The Grain Crop of California.

San Francisco, Tuesday, May 12.

The best estimates make the wheat crop of California for the present year 20,000,000 of bushels. The barley crop, 10,000,000 of bushels, and the crop of oats, 2,500,000 of bushels. Some anxiety is expressed that there will be a deficient tonnage for the export of flour and grain.

The Murder at Hampton Falls—Confession of the Murderer.

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, May 13.

Thomas Brown, who was murderously assaulted at Hampton Falls, N. H., some two weeks since, died to-day. Pike, who was arrested, has confessed the murder and robbery.

Lexington, Ky., Races—Fourth Day.

Lexington, Ky., Wednesday, May 13.

The Club Purse of $400, two mile heats, for all ages, was run for to-day and won by Ford's b. c. *G. W. Wolford*, beating *Merrill* and *Lucy Gray*; time, 4:04¼ and 4:01¼. *Merrill* was distanced. The winner stood second in the pools. It rained hard during the day and the track was heavy.

Methodist Episcopal Conference at Chicago.

Chicago, Ill., Wednesday, May 13.

The Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Kingsley in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Nast submitted a report of his visit to the General Conference of Evangelical Associations, as a representative of this body. It was announced that the Evangelical Association had appointed a deputation to the General Conference. Their reception was made the special order for Tuesday next.

Mr. Clark, of the Erie Conference, offered a resolution to so change the discipline as to provide for the election of Bishops for a term of four years, and make them eligible to reëlection.

E. H. Waring, of Iowa, presented a resolution instructing the Committee on the State of the Church to report whether it is expedient at this General Conference to take any action on the union of the various Methodist bodies in this country. Adopted.

Dr. Newman moved the appointment of a Special Committee of Seven to consider the state of the Church in the South, and make special demands of Conferences in that region. After considerable discussion the motion was lost.

Rev. L. M. Vernon, of Missouri, offered a resolution instructing the Church Extension Society to make provision, if possible, to loan money to embarrassed churches on the frontier, such loans to be secured by mortgage on their property.

Dr. Gilbert Haven, of Boston presented a preamble reciting facts in regard to the Impeachment trial now in progress, expressing the strongest condemnation of the course of the President and the importance of his conviction; and closing with a resolution to devote an hour on Saturday to prayer for the Senate and the country.

The reading of the preamble created intense excitement, and after an earnest discussion it was tabled by an overwhelming vote.

The McGee Assassination—Further Arrests.

Montreal, Wednesday, May 13.

A man named Duggan, a saloon keeper, and two accomplices, were arrested this morning, charged with being implicated in the plot for the assassination of Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee. The prisoners were examined before Judge Coursal with the doors of the Court room closed. A witness testified to being present in Duggan's house in December last, when the conspiracy was hatched; twelve American and twelve Canadian Fenians were also present; one man, called Smith, was selected to do a certain job; witness could not say what job; but heard one of the men say, "My God! if McGee only knew what he has in store for him, wouldn't he leave the country!" witness also heard another man say, "Smith, you did that job of burning the Orange Lodge first-rate." Witness has identified Whelan as the man he heard called "Smith." The prisoners leave for Ottawa to-morrow morning in charge of officers. The witness above mentioned was sent out of town by a private conveyance to take the cars at a neighboring station and thus avoid disturbance.

Wisconsin Republican Convention—Gen. Grant for President.

Milwaukee, Wednesday, May 13.

The Republican State Convention of Soldiers and Sailors assembled here to-day and elected Delegates to the Chicago Convention, who are pledged to support Gen. Grant for President. Strong resolutions were passed indorsing Congress and the reconstruction measures, indorsing the impeachment; and it was resolved further, that, without regard to political results or influences, the United States Senators constituting the high Court of Impeachment, of which the great American people form the jury, finding themselves under through convictions or other scruples to ratify the verdict of the people, should render back to their constituences the power delegated to them, in order that the Republic may suffer no detriment.

Proposed Anti-Impeachment Meeting in St. Louis—Judgments against Insurance Companies.

St. Louis, Mo., Wednesday, May 13.

The *Dispatch*, the Democratic evening paper in this city, recommends a public meeting of all classes of citizens to protest against the means now being used in Washington to procure a verdict of "guilty" against President Johnson.

The Circuit Court to-day entered judgments of $75,000 against various insurance companies in favor of Marshall & Kilpatrick, owners of the steamer *Magnolia*, which was burned some months ago, and which they were accused of destroying. Five other cases of $5,000 each remain to be litigated in Cincinnati, the defendants being Ohio Valley, Boatman's Union, Central and Buckeye Companies, of that city.

Effect of Impeachment in San Francisco—Telegraph Extension.

San Francisco, Wednesday, May 13.

A strong feeling exists, but there is no excitement over the reports from Washington. The leading Union papers express confidence in the Senate, whatever may be the result, and think the charge in the case was prejudiced, and amply refuted; but regret the prospect of acquittal.

Telegraph wires have been stretched across the Columbia River five miles beyond the Cascades. The Western Union Telegraph Company have projected a new line across the Sierra Nevadas, following tha railroads.

The Connecticut Senatorship—Republican Caucus.

Hartford, Wednesday, May 13.

At a Republican legislative caucus held in New-Haven this evening, twenty-one ballots were taken for a candidate for United States states Senator. The vote on the last ballot stood: Wm. A. Buckingham 59, Joseph R. Hawley 54, O. H. Platt 18. The caucus finally adjourned until to-morrow evening at 7 o'clock.

Impeachment Meeting at Lancaster, Penn.

Lancaster, Penn., Wednesday, May 13.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of this city was held this evening to take action upon the recreancy of those Republican Senators who have signified their intention to vote for the acquittal of the President. Speeches were made and resolutions adopted denouncing the course these recreant Senators have taken. An earnestness was exhibited rarely seen in political assemblages.

The Corrigan Murder—Decision in the Case of Ross, the Alleged Criminal.

Cincinnati, Wednesday, May 13.

In the United States District Court to-day, Judge Leavitt delivered the opinion in the case of Patrick Ross, the murderer of Mary Corrigan, in Ireland. The Judge held that Ross having been identified by Irish constables, must be retained in custody, but gives him until the 10th of June to produce evidence in his defence. He is still suffering from his attempt to cut his throat, and it is not probable that he will live until that time.

The Democratic Convention of Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Wednesday, May 13.

The Democratic Convention nominated Mr. B. F. Humphreys, the present incumbent, for Governor, by acclamation; Kewlock Falconer, Lieutenant-Governor; C. E. Hooker, Attorney-General; C. K. Marshall, Superintendent of Eminration. The other nominations were unanimous. Entire harmony prevailed.

Fatal Boiler Explosion in Indiana.

Indianapolis, Ind., Wednesday, May 13.

The boiler of Van Winkle's saw-mill, near Anderson, Ind., exploded last night, instantly killing two men, named Moore and Woolf. The latter was Postmaster at Florida, Ind. Three others are supposed to be fatally wounded.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE CUNARD STEAMSHIP AUSTRALASIAN

The Cunard steamship *Australasian*, which left Liverpool May 1 and Queenstown May 2, arrived at this port yesterday, with two days' later advices than were at hand by the *Cimbria*.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Forlorn Prospects of Mr. Disraeli's Ministry—The Debate on the Irish Church Question—Mr. Dickens and his Visit to America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 2, 1868.

The "Caucasian administration," as some people delight in calling Mr. DISRAELI's Ministry, is now a forlorn object. If ever its leader was driven to despair it must be at this moment. Political calculations and "forecasts" are generally falsified by events, but seldom has a great public man been so deceived or misled by his own false estimate of probabilities as Mr. DISRAELI during the last few weeks. It was no doubt the intention of the majority in the House of Commons, the Liberal Party, to defeat him at all hazards, for, of course, they are eager for office themselves; but the defeat would not have been so swift or so thorough but for the unaccountable mistakes and infatuation of Mr. DISRAELI himself. He began by making a foolish speech at Edinburgh, and lost no time in following this up by an equally foolish letter. Then he was suddenly confronted with the frightful spectre of the Irish Church. This seems to have taken him so much by surprise that he lost all power of reasoning and reflection. He raised a cry of "No Popery" in the hope of exciting sectional rancor and bigotry. That failed, and left him far weaker than he was before, for now he had disgusted some of his former followers. Then his little *faux pas* in the House of Commons went against him—although it seems ungenerous to hound a man down because he drank a glass of brandy and water too much at a time when he was suffering from illness, and was obliged to make a speech. Combined with all this is the insincerity and aimlessness of his policy, the evident lack of perception of what he has himself called "the spirit of the age," and the dogged fit of obstinacy into which the Premier has fallen. It is said privately that he feels acutely the hardship of being made the victim of a grievance which has existed for 300 years—three hundred *centuries* Lord ELCHO made it out the other night—and that he is really *cowed* by the manifest destiny which awaits the party he has helped to ruin. He is like a man who has committed a grave offence for the sake of securing a great object, and then suddenly finds that object made absolutely unattainable. Of what avail was it that he renounced all the principles of the Conservative Party on the question of Reform? When a man has sacrificed his honor only to quicken his own ruin, the bitterness of his reflections is apt to be increased by some touches of remorse.

Mr. DISRAELI had a fair chance before him. As I wrote to you when he began his rule, the mind of the country was evidently predisposed in his favor. Mr. GLADSTONE and his followers were hungry for place—that is the natural state of the party in opposition; but the people generally had no great love for Mr. GLADSTONE, and they had not forgotten the melancholy way in which he bungled the Reform discussion, or his incomprehensible freaks and passionate outbreaks of temper. What one heard everywhere was "Let DISRAELI have a fair trial—let us see what he can do." Mr. DISRAELI misinterpreted these sentiments. He thought he had become all at once *popular*, whereas the nation was only putting forth *forbearance*. There is, as a poet might say, the genius of destruction in Mr. DISRAELI. It is always luring him to the wrong path, but sometimes he is on his guard against it, and fights with an enemy which is even more subtle and more dangerous than ever Mr. GLADSTONE was. His elevation to power robbed him of his caution. How hard it is to act in the midst of success so as to insure the continuance of success! Mr. DISRAELI has learnt many things, but that art he has not learnt. His downfall is therefore certain.

You will have heard long ago that the Government sustained a crushing defeat on the Irish Church question—for the second time this session. Mr. DISRAELI went to see the Queen yesterday at Osborne, and it is said about the town that he offered to place his resignation in her Majesty's hands immediately. The Queen, however, is known to be averse from his quitting office just at present—having probably a reasonable consideration for the disasters to trade which a "Ministerial Crisis," at the very beginning of the season, would inevitable produce. It is thought, therefore, that Mr. DISRAELI will be an "*ad interim*," as they say of your Gen. THOMAS, and will hold office only to transact pressing business, going out next year. What a miserable position to be in! Surely there are many members of the Ministry to whom it must be inexpressibly irksome to reflect that they are mere dummies, holding office conditionally, and upon the sufferance of their antagonists. Lord STANLEY, Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE and Mr. HARDY must chafe at this—and even Mr. DISRAELI is only supported by the hope that "something will turn up" to brighten his prospects. Vain hope! The triumph of the British force in Abyssinia ought to have done some good for the Ministry—but it did not. Many thought that the attempt to assassinate Prince ALFRED by a Fenian would have some effect upon the division on the Irish Church. To the credit of the House of Commons, the event did not influence a vote. Fate is against Mr. DISTAELI.

I am sure that very few of your readers, if any, will attempt to read the debate which closed on Thursday night. It was the most dreary and stupid debate that I ever remember to have taken place in the House of Commons on a great question, and the reports were like a lump of lead in the papers. I firmly believe that not two men in London read them through of their own free will and pleasure. The speeches were nearly all a shade more dismal and tiresome than those long and prozy "essays" which one sometimes used to hear in Congress on Saturdays—"speech-days," as they are called. The minor members had it all to themselves, and, as the *Saturday* truly remarks, "on they went, speech after speech, hour after hour, just like two village choirs, with two old organs, one playing and singing the Old Hundredth, and the other the New Hundredth." Mr. GLADSTONE made a fair speech on the last night, Mr. DISRAELI a dull and subdued one. The Premier looked and spoke like a man conscious of impending defeat, and disheartened by it. And now for the Gladstone Ministry. We may have to wait a few months before it is in office, but its arrival is assured. A place must be found for Mr. BRIGHT in it, come what may. He has been nominated (privately) as Secretary for Ireland. But that post is clearly not good enough for him. He must sit in the Cabinet. Suppose they were to make him Foreign Minister? Do you think he would manage to bring about a more cordial and intimate relationship between this country and the United States? If so, we cannot have Mr. BRIGHT too soon.

MR. DICKENS AND HIS AMERICAN VISIT.

Politicians may do and say what they please, but events sometimes happen altogether out of their range which assist more to accomplish great objects than all the debates of legislative assemblies, or the "diamond cut diamond" operations of diplomatists. Such an event we read of in the papers this morning as occurring at New-York just before the departure of Mr. CHAS. DICKENS. The dinner given by the gentlemen connected with the Press of the United States, to one who was himself a member of the Press, will touch the hearts of the whole English people. The noble-heartedness of your branch of our race is not fully known on this side the Atlantic; how should it be? Comparatively few Englishmen visit America, and those few are not always the most intelligent or fair-minded of their kind. But the reception accorded to Mr. DICKENS, and the sentiments expressed at the farewell dinner, bring us face to face with you. Before Mr. DICKENS had resolved to visit the United States—while he was yet uncertain whether his books on America had not given grave offence—I was asked by one of his friends what I thought of his chances in America? I ventured to reply that the people of America knew perfectly well that caricatures of the state of society which prevailed thirty or forty years ago did not affect them, that they laughed quite as cheerfully as Englishmen could do over *Martin Chuzzlewit*, that they were too just and too kindly in nature to harbor small resentments in consequence of what a man had written before many of them were born, and that if Mr. DICKENS went he might depend upon being received everywhere as a gentleman. My words were repeated to Mr. DICKENS, and he wrote to his friend to tell him that he had decided to undertake the journey. I think he has no cause to repent of that determination.

It is no secret, indeed, that Mr. DICKENS has been profoundly impressed with the vast changes which he found in the United States. Where, indeed, are the characters or the institutions he once described, with the unavoidable exaggerations of an imaginative and humorous man? Now and then one may come across a stump orator who is very funny, but let any one read Mr. DICKENS' books and then visit America, and what will be his first impression? That he has been reading about an obsolete society. Take the Press, for example. When Mr. DICKENS was over in America before did he find such papers as that in which I have the honor to make these remarks, or the *World*, or the *Round Table*, or the *Nation*—papers which may often differ widely with each other in opinion, but which are conducted with enterprise and ability certainly not surpassed elsewhere, and which are written for by gentlemen trained to their profession, and fully conscious of the responsibilities which appertain to it? I venture to say that the first thing which told Mr. DICKENS he had come to a new America, on the morning he landed, was the appearance of the newspapers on his table. He will shortly give us his own impressions in the pages of *All the Year Round*, and it is unnecessary to attempt to anticipate them. But the state and prospects of journalism in America is a subject not likely to have escaped his attention. I have said before that the profession of journalism is destined to reach its highest position among you. And is not the prediction being accomplished under our very eyes? We have more ready writers here than you have, because our Universities turn out so many men year after year, capable of putting their thoughts in decent English, and without any definite occupation to call their own. Our leisure class is larger than yours, and of that class many are writers for the Press. But what is enterprise doing for the Press in England? We have one paper which used to be willing to spend any amount of money in news—as to good writing, a large expenditure is not necessary to secure that. I know of a very clever man who takes a guinea for writing an article for a London paper, and is glad of the money. There is no great enterprise in journalism with us now. I am very much disposed to believe that it costs more to produce a first-class daily paper in New-York than in London. It would be curious to compare the expenses of the two newspapers called the "Times." Perhaps Englishmen would be very much astonished to find that American proprietors can be as liberal toward the public as the managers of newspapers in their own country.

Since I began this letter the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 19th of April has come by post, with other papers, for which, as you say of pursers, I have to thank the kindness of Mr. BRENTANO, and I have read with the greatest pleasure and interest the full account of the Dickens banquet. DELMONICO, it appears—DELMONICO, for whom I sigh in vain in a city where there is not one good restaurant—supplied the *fixings*. Mr. DICKENS is not likely to have complained of his fare. Did he ever breakfast, some very hot morning, at the corner of Fourteenth-street and Fifth-avenue? If not, he does not yet rightly appreciate the beauties of DELMONICO. I think I see among the speakers at the dinner the names of one or two "gentlemen of the Press" with whom I have breakfasted withal, and sunny spots are those occasions in my memory. London is not a bad sort of place in some respects—but it is not New-York! The initiated know what I mean.

I see that a remark which I have made above with respect to the direct influence of politicians was made before me by a gentleman at the dinner. I think I have a just ground of grievance and complaint against him, for he always had a knack of putting a matter exactly as I wished to put it myself. It is lucky that the ocean divides us. I read in his speech, "It is not through machinery, it is not through organizations, through forms, through constraints, through laws, that we touch the real springs of human action." To which I take leave to add that such gatherings as that at DELMONICO's do more than "organizations" of any kind to convince all England—if you will let me put the matter in a homely way—what good fellows you Americans are. Mr. HURLBURT's speech is *like* him—so is Mr. WEED's letter like *him*. Fancy his staying away from the dinner for fear of being obliged to make a speech, after all these years of public life! Yet his friends well know that his retiring disposition is not the least strong of the characteristics which distinguish him. But I must say no more on this subject, for am I not writing a *London* letter? That magnificent banquet has driven away all my "London" thoughts, and carried me in imagination to your own bright and ever varied City. I am afraid for to-day my letter must be closed—more of politics hereafter. I will just remark that the impeachment trial is watched with some interest here, but occasions little discussion. The understanding which is said to have been arrived at in the Senate, that Mr. JOHNSON is to be convicted, no matter what may be the evidence produced, necessarily renders the general public indifferent to the course of the proceedings. Enough, however, is read of the reports to lower the character of Gen. BUTLER in the general estimation, and it may be doubted whether his character ever stood very high. It seems to be thought here that the dignity and learning of the counsel are all on the President's side, and BUTLER's cross-examinations and his discourteous treatment of Mr. STANBERY and Mr. EVARTS, degrade—very unjustly, as I presume to think—the other Managers. The retort made by Mr. EVARTS when BUTLER asked him how he "dared" to offer certain evidence, has been generally quoted and appreciated. Mr. EVARTS is well known to many in London, and BUTLER is known too, by repute. Upon the whole, the management of the impeachment trial has not given much satisfaction to the friends of America in Europe.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Past and Present Policy of the French Government—France and Prussia—Napoleon Counseled to Advocate a Disarmament.

From the London Times, May 2.

* * * The alternative between war and disarmament arose immediately after Sadowa. On that very day the Emperor of the French, in the most unequivocal terms, declared that he would not go to war; but that resolution was supposed to be prompted by the representations of the French Marshals that, in the condition of France at the time, war was too decidedly out of the question. The peaceful assurances of the Emperor were, therefore, taken as a feint—a stratagem to gain time. War, people contended, was only put off—not averted. The French Army bill was a warning, if not a challenge. France's sword would be sure to be drawn the moment it was properly tempered and sharpened; but now the preparations of the French War Office are looked upon as complete. Marshal NIEL, indefatigable in his exertions, carries everything before him in the Emperor's councils. France, it is urged, has gone too far in her warlike policy to be able to recede. Disarmament is out of the question. War is the only prospect. It is needless to say that we are not to be convinced by this mode of reasoning. That France in 1866 was unequal to an encounter with Prussia is, to our mind, a gratuitous assertion. But had it, indeed, been correct at the time, it is difficult to show what may have happened to invalidate it two years later—difficult, at any rate, to prove how its correctness could be affected by the working of that Army bill which has now barely been enacted. Two years' time and the outlay of millions may have made the Chassepot a match for the needle-gun, and trained the French infantry to the use of their new weapon; but, so far as mere soldiers are concerned, we do not see that anything has been done, or can possibly be done, in a country in which the yearly muster of conscripts has within a few years been raised from 60,000 to 80,000, and from 80,000 to 100,000. *France has no chance of outnumbering Prussia*, unless she adopts that system of enlistment by which Prussia combines the greatest military efficiency with the least possible financial sacrifices, and with the least possible disturbances of her social economy. Now, the original scheme by which the Emperor NAPOLEON hoped to introduce the Prussian system into France broke down before the professional objections of his Marshals and the too visible repugnance of his people. The French people would bear nothing of a general, impartial, inexorable conscription. The French Marshals would not consent to reduce the service to half its former duration. France, therefore, could not have proportionately as many soldiers as Prussia unless the "tribute of blood" were made to weigh twice as heavily in France as in Prussia. With all the changes effected or attempted in the French army for the last two years, its proportions to the Prussian army are not sensibly altered; and the probabilities of its success in war are no greater than they were. *For the last two years France has wanted neither pretext nor opportunities, any more, perhaps, than inclination, to go to war.* She simply could not make up her mind; the odds have not been and are not sufficiently on her side; and great wars are not, except in Abyssinia, fought from a mere point of honor, jealousy, and resentment, without proper considerations of gains and losses. It is by no means easy to prove that it is less expedient for France to go to war now than it was two years since, or than it may be two years hence. Whatever might be alleged as to her unprepared state two years ago, could only be referable to her means of attack. For mere defensive purposes she has been at all times more than sufficiently ready. Had it been otherwise, had not the terror of her name efficiently guarded her frontiers, her very preparations would have been against her; for any contemplated increase in her forces would naturally have been construed into a menace, and her threatened neighbors, alarmed at her movements, would either have been beforehand with her, or, even if they allowed her to give the signal, would have striven to maintain that advantage which they were supposed to have gained over her. If France had really allowed other nations to get the start of her, we do not see what she has done or what she can do to recover lost ground. *At her ruinous rate of expenditure, every day must needs take away from her real sinews of war.*

War, we should say, certainly not; but if not war, why not disarmament? Is a disarmament—gradual and partial, or general and simultaneous—a possibility in Europe? We think it is necessary, whether it be possible or not. Nations cannot much longer be made to bear the penalty of their rulers' folly. *No absolute will can stand against heavy exchanges, deserted workshops, untilled fields.* Millions cannot be made into drill-machines, nor countries into barracks—not in cold blood, at least. There are few sacrifices which men will not make amid the passions of actual warfare. Indeed, war has sometimes been declared to be the natural state of man; what is not natural is this armed peace—this peace of the Second Empire, more wasteful of men and treasure than even the campaigns of the First. It is well the responsibility should be felt where it must lie. "When France is satisfied," we have learned to think with the Emperor NAPOLEON, "the world is at rest." *There can be no war in Europe except of France's own making.* It is for the Emperor NAPOLEON to speak out, and speak out in a language that may not lend itself to more than one interpretation. The Emperor has too long been blowing hot with Marshal NIEL and cold with M. ROUHER. There was a time in which men gave the French ruler credit for having a mind of his own. Shall it now be said that he is not even able to make up his mind between his Ministers? That he neither has the daring to follow the one who is rushing to war, nor the wisdom to listen to the one who advises disarmament?

THE IRISH QUESTION.

Views of the Late Thomas D'Arcy McGee—His Advocacy of Reform.

The subjoined letter, to the Secretary for Ireland, is published by the London *Star* of May 2, as having been written by Mr. D'ARCY MCGEE only a few days before his assassination:

HOUSE OF COMMONS, OTTAWA, Canada, April 4, 1868.

MY LORD: During the Irish debate in the Imperial Parliament, on the 10th day of last month, the report of which has just reached us, you did me the high honor to refer to my public position in this country, and to point your testimony to the loyalty of the Irish inhabitants of Canada by the use of my humble name.

I am, my Lord, deeply sensible of the very handsome manner in which you then spoke of myself personally, and of the just tribute you paid to the class of colonists to which I have the honor to belong, and I trust your Lordship will not feel that I take an ill way of showing my gratitude by inflicting on you this letter.

It has forced itself on my mind that I owe it to your Lordship as an eminent Irishman in the Imperial service, as well as to dear old Ireland, and in some degree to Canada also, to explain in a few sentences the sense in which alone I could receive the high personal compliment you have paid me, with unmixed satisfaction.

Our countrymen, my Lord, in the Dominion of Canada, are a full third of the four millions of her Majesty's North American subjects. In religion they are nearly half and half, Protestant and Catholic. Though few can be called wealthy, the majority of both creeds are proprietors in town and country. In the city I represent (Montreal) their aggregate property, acquired mostly in this generation, is valued at many millions of dollars. In the rural parts there are literally thousands of them who possess their holdings in fee and unincumbered. The best specimens of both classes are among the most meritorious members of Canadian society. Society has made them Conservatives in the truest sense—conservative of character, and zealous to uphold the law. The general national temperament, shrewd and cankered by hopeless penury at home, has renewed its youth with us, and keeps putting forth fruits of public and private good, to the great satisfaction of every lover of this country. Without having acquired the feverish thirst for riches, the love of empty show, or the ill-understood democratic notions of so many of the Irish in the neighboring Republic, our settlers here will be admitted by all who know equally well both sides of the boundary line to be as warmly interested in the good repute and good government of their beloved fatherland as any set of men can be at home or abroad.

As a general rule, an almost unexceptional rule, both classes in town and country, while ardently and unmistakably Irish, are at the same time as loyal to British-American institutions, as thoroughly content with the Government under which they live, the Imperial connection included, as any other portion of our population, of whatever faith or orgin. Being one of the members of Parliament and Government of this country for some years past, I have felt it to be my first duty to strengthen and extend this patriotic spirit, for their own good and the good of our adopted country; and in doing so I have felt bound necessarily to resist and combat the invidious and incessant efforts to the contrary, of the secret Irish societies established, during the civil war, at New-York. When those societies have given you so much trouble on your side of the Atlantic, your Lordship may imagine what efforts they must have put forth in these British provinces, one-third Irish, and within one day's reach of their headquarters.

Our countrymen in Canada, my Lord, do not so much regard the American Fenian leaders as enemies of England, but rather as enemies of Canada and enemies of Ireland. We see in them not so much regulators of Irish wrongs as impediments to Ireland's reconstruction. Those of us who are Catholics, living in and by our holy faith, add to this political hostility toward Fenianism a rooted horror of all secret societies, so frrquently condemned and anathematized by the Church. Knowing, moreover, what manner of men the American organizers usually are—seeing the wanton misery they have caused their dupes "at home," and the dishonor they have brought on the Irish name everywhere—the very sound of Fenianism is detested with us, save and except by a few characterless desperadoes among the floating population of our principal cities.

But I cannot conceal from your Lordship that no lay advocacy and no ecclesiastical influence could have kept our countrymen here loyal and at peace, if this country were governed as Ireland has been during the sixty-eight years of her legislative union with Great Britain. Everything our emigrants find in Canada is very unlike everything they left behind them in Ireland. We have no Established Church, no system of tenancy at will, no poor laws, nor any need of them. We have, instead, complete religious equality among all our churches, a general acquisition of property, as the reward of well-directed industry, the fullest local control of our own resources and revenues, our collegiate and primary education, our public works, our militia, marine, and courts of justice. Therefore it is, my Lord, we are loyal to the Queen in Canada, and well content, as well we may be, with the Government of this country.

It is not for me, at this distance from Ireland, and in the absence of recent Irish experience, to make the application of this example, so much of it as can be applied, to the very different condition of Ireland. I but state the facts of the Irish position in these provinces for your Lordship's meditation as Imperial adviser of the Crown, as I have already had the honor to do more fully last year while in London to your illustrious late leader, the Earl of Derby; and in 1865, when in Dublin, to Lord KIMBERLEY, then Lord-Lieutenant.

I must not, however, assume that the passing notice with which your Lordship honored me in the late debate can justify further intrusion on your valuable time; but I felt, on all the grounds above stated, a strong prompting to explain frankly to your Lordship the true secret of Irish-Canadian loyalty. We are loyal because our equal, civil, social and religious rights are respected by this Government in theory and in practice. Were it otherwise we would be otherwise. I have the honor to be, your Lordship's obliged and obedient servant,

THOMAS D'ARCY M'GEE,
One of the members for the City of Montreal, in the Canadian Parliament.

To the Right Honorable Earl of Mayo, &c., &c., Chief Secretary for Ireland, Dublin.

Impeachment—Coercing a Court.

From the Evening Post.

When the Senate met yesterday morning it was found that the impeachment had so far broken down, that the conviction of the President, if it were obtained at all, could be got only on the eleventh article, and by one or two votes more than the two-thirds required by the Constitution.

Thereupon, on motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the High Court of Impeachment adjourned until Saturday. Why did it adjourn for nearly a week? Ostensibly to wait for the recovery of Senator HOWARD, of Michigan; but really, as the events of the day and evening in Washington showed, that those who have labored for the conviction of the President might try by what is called "pressure," to gain over some of the Senators thought doubtful. The Washington dispatches shows the extraordinary excitement prevails there among politicians, and that vehement and persistent efforts are making to affect, in an unlawful manner, the decision of the Court.

Not only are threats used toward members of the Court; not only are those whose decision is considered doubtful attacked with the foulest language of abuse, but members of the House of Representatives—the prosecutors in this trial—have so far forgotten even the appearance of justice, as to make a deliberate, official and public attempt to cause the resignation or the silence of members of the Court, whose vote, if given, would be in favor of the accused. It is openly asserted by the organs of the prosecutors, that Senator TRUMBULL will be coerced into resignation; and seven of the prosecutors have united in a letter to one member of the Court, Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, in which, knowing that he means to vote for the acquittal of the accused, they ask him for that reason not to vote! Here is the letter:

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1868.

Hon. John B. Henderson, United States Senate:

SIR: On a consultation of the Republican members of the House of Representatives from Missouri, in view of your position on the impeachment articles, we ask you to withhold your vote on any article upon which you cannot vote affirmatively. This request is made because we believe the safety of the loyal people of the United States demands the immediate removal of ANDREW JOHNSON from the office of President of the United States. Respectfully,

GEO. W. ANDERSON, JOS. W. MCCLURG,
WM. A. PILE, BENJ. F. LOAN,
C. A. NEWCOMB, JOHN F. BENJAMIN,
JOS. J. GRAVELLY.

Bear in mind that this is a solicitation from the prosecutors in a great and important trial, to a member of the Court which is about to decide the same.

It is impossible to see all this without deep alarm. These proceedings are clearly unlawful and revolutionary. If, on an impartial trial, the impeached President should be convicted, the country would doubtless accept the result as one on the whole satisfactory. But what respect is a verdict entitled to which is got by threats against the judges, by the secret solicitations of the prosecutors, and by open demands that judges shall either vote for conviction, or withhold their votes altogether?

Setting aside for the moment the unlawful, atrocious and revolutionary character of these proceedings, we ask, what will be the use, or the force or value of a verdict so gained? Suppose that when the High Court reassembles on Saturday, it gives a verdict against the accused—what character or moral force will, or can, such a verdict have? Will it not be plain to the least discerning that this end has been reached by the unlawful and unjust interference of the prosecutors; by secret solicitations and public threats of the judges; by means of which, if they were employed by the public prosecutors in the trial of a pickpocket, would arouse a storm of just indignation?

It is not clear, then, that the impeachment has broken down of itself? The High Court met, on a day appointed by itself, to render its verdict; in the meantime the prosecutors had discovered that the case was likely to go against them, and thereupon they prevailed upon the Court to adjourn to another day. Suppose the accused had attempted the same thing, would not the prosecutors and their organs have cried out with indignation? The public, which is just, and loves fair dealing, does not forget that both sides had fair and full hearing before the High Court; that both closed their cases, and the people's sense of justice is outraged when they see, now, after the case is closed, the prosecutors privately soliciting the judges, and openly threatening them.

If the majority in Congress is wise it will drop just here the whole impeachment business, and go on with the important matters which demand attention. It is impossible to secure respect for a verdict for conviction hereafter rendered by the High Court. The irregular and unlawful efforts to secure it have been too shameless, too conspicuous. Of what use or force will be the silence of Mr. HENDERSON or the resignation of Mr. TRUMBULL? Of what account will be the conviction of the President by one or two votes, or indeed by any number, after the proceedings of yesterday?

We have no doubt that a verdict of acquittal on the charges, with sharp censure of the President for his misconduct, would secure the votes of all the Republicans and of the fair-minded Democrats, and would protect the character of the Senate and save its proceedings as a High Court from the contempt and resentment of the people. For, it is certain no impartial man, of any party, doubts that the conduct of the President has been in many ways ill-advised, and his language on public occasions disgraceful. He deserves censure. It is clear, from the anxiety of the prosecutors to obtain an adjournment of the Court, and their unscrupulous and disgraceful solicitations and threats of the Court since, that they despair of conviction.

Finally, we urge the members of the Court, so grossly attacked and so unlawfully solicited, to stand firm. *Let no one resign; let no one promise to "withhold his vote." That way—and that way only—lies disgrace.* The High Court of Impeachment was summoned to perform a grave duty; and the Senator who, as member of it, allows himself to be swayed from his course by threats, or by unlawful influence, justly earns his ruin.

Sensible Views of Impeachment.

From the Boston Advertiser.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, May 9, 1868.

The Illinois Republican State Convention, held at Peoria on Tuesday last, declined to act upon any impeachment resolution. I note this fact as an evidence of unusual good sense. Perhaps it was well enough, as times go, for conventions and mass meetings to pass approving resolutions immediately after the House began proceedings against the President; but it is certainly not well for political bodies to undertake influencing a decision *that cannot stand the test and the rust of time except it be founded on principles of justice*. Better a hundred times that ANDREW JOHNSON should go acquitted than that impeachment should become a common party weapon; tenfold easier for the nation to bear the burden of his name than the burden of removal for party purposes or as a party necessity.

I am glad, therefore, in the prospect that we are to have a decision from the Senate which will not be wholly partisan. A majority apparently decided the case before it was brought to trial, but *a minority holds the balance of power and will control the final vote.* That minority, every man of it a Republican, is very busy to-day. I have had occasion within the last twenty hours to call upon eleven of these Senators, whose votes are more or less uncertain, and nine of the number I found at work over law and evidence as industriously as though they had never heard of parties and politicians. Some of these men may err in the vote they are to cast on Tuesday, but at least each man will be able to give a reason for his conclusion. The safer way for a mere party man is to vote without saying a word, and then give his reasons privately to every inquirer.

The Weak Point of the Managers.

A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says:

"One Senator, a very able lawyer, tells me that the case of the Managers is weakest where they should have made it strongest, that is, in the argument on the scope of the Tenure of Office act. Is STANTON covered by that act? True, the President recognized it when he suspended the Secretary last Summer; true, a majority of the Senate recognized it by reinstating STANTON in December last; but will two-thirds of the Senators now come to the conclusion that the act applies to STANTON's case? That is the vital question; answer it affirmatively and the President is already convicted. This same Senator, after a careful examination, says that all there is, in all the long arguments of the Managers, which touches upon this question, can be read in an hour. I found him going over half a dozen authorities, not so much as named by the Managers, to get light on this: What are the President's powers of removal and appointment, and how far can they be limited by an act of Congress? The Managers, according to this Senator, would have made their case stronger if they had given the Senate fewer words and more logic and authority on this head."

An Interview with the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* telegraphed the following on Saturday night:

"Your correspondent called on the President to-day and had half an hour's interview with him. Mr. JOHNSON was in excellent spirits and full of good humor. He discussed the impeachment trial very elaborately, but said nothing as to its result. He spoke earnestly of the time when he stood up for the Union in his State, alone among Southern men, and periled all that he had in so doing. He commented on the fact that he has worked hard in endeavoring to have JEFF. DAVIS tried by a legal tribunal, but had only succeeded, he said, smilingly, in getting himself tried. He evidently expects to be acquitted, but did not express any opinion that way."

A VERY PROPER ACT.—Mr. J. W. FORNEY, in a letter addressed to Hon. BENJAMIN F. WADE, President of the Senate, dated yesterday, resigned his office as Secretary of that body, to take effect the moment his successor is elected. His connection with the Senate (pleasant in many respects personally) having therefore ceased, he is no longer restrained by any official embarrassment in commenting upon the course of those who, in this critical hour, have joined hands with ANDREW JOHNSON and his rebel associates and sympathizers.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Gen. Palmer's Letter of Acceptance.

Gen. PALMER has accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Illinois in the following letter:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18, 1868.

GENTLEMEN: Your dispatch informing me that I have been unanimously nominated for Governor by the Republican State Convention was not received until after the adjournment of that body. I therefore adopt this as the most convenient and satisfactory method of reply. For reasons which are, I trust, fully understood and appreciated by my personal as well as political friends in this State, I did not desire a nomination for the office of Governor, and after announcing this fact I was only anxious that the choice should fall upon some Republican who would be satisfactory to the people of this State, and who could, at the proper time, enter upon and prosecute a vigorous canvass, without at the same time neglecting or disregarding interests which had stronger claims upon him.

It appears, however, that it is the deliberate judgment of the Republican Party of this State that the duty of making this canvass shall be assigned to me, and I accept that judgment as conclusive, and will earnestly coöperate with the gentlemen who have been placed upon the ticket in securing a successful result to the election. Yours,

JOHN M. PALMER.

Hon. F. CORWIN, Hon. J. ADDAMS, Hon. G. W. HAMILTON, Committee.

The Cotton Crop of the South.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News, May 8.

It has been a practise for some time among those engaged in the cotton trade in this city to select a day in which they collect at the office of some prominent cotton firm and hand in sealed estimates of what they consider will be the footing-up of the cotton crop for the year. For some seasons past the counting room of Messrs. PORCHER & HENRY has been used, and yesterday a considerable number of those interested in the staple met together at the above place, and after partaking in the hospitalities which have been usual on such occasions, some forty estimates were handed in. It was generally understood that the calculations for the crop ranged from 2,200,000 to 2,300,000 bales, with a few estimates somewhat over the latter figure.

PERSONAL.—List of Americans registered at F. W. TUCKER & Co.'s, Nos. 3 and 5 Rue Scribe, up to 30th April, 1868: Mr. and Mrs. Gilman, S. Moulton, Miss Gertrude Waterbury, Miss Fanny Tucker, T. M. Stanton, Mrs. Thos. W. Tucker, Mrs. H. G. Zabriskie, S. M. Zabriskie, Geo. A. Sandhand, H. Cunningham, Parke Godwin, Mrs. M. Godwin, Edward H. May, Dr. and Mrs. G. T. Bucknall, Henry B. Barnett, New-York; Albert Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Weeks, A. H. Sumner, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Weaver, San Francisco; Edward Taylor, Grant County, Ky.; B. P. Loper, Hartford, Conn.; James Hand, U. S. A.; Mrs. Mary H. Coddington, Master A. C. Coddington, W. C. Booth, Paterson, N. J.; John Hollester, M. D., Italy; George Hazeltine, London; Dr. Frank Livermore, Paris.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Thirty-fifth Anniversary—Meeting at Steinway Hall—Addresses by Wendell Phillips, Charles G. Burleigh, Mary Grew and Others—Resolutions.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday at Steinway Hall, Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, the President, presiding. On the platform were Miss MARY GREW, Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT, Mr. CHARLES G. BURLEIGH and others. At the commencement of proceedings, about 11 o'clock, there were about five hundred persons, among them many ladies, in the body of the hall. The exercises began with the performance of an organ solo in a masterly manner by Mr. SIGISMOND LASAR.

OPENING REMARKS OF MR. PHILLIPS.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that they had met together to celebrate the anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, an organization whose aim work not yet accomplished, and, regarding the events which were fast ripening around them, the friends of the black race had never met at a time more important in their history. The fate of the negro was wrapped up in the issues of the day. What mind could foresee where we would stand twelve months from now? The nation's course was being watched vigilantly by those who were ready to take advantage of the country's danger, that they might resuscitate their lost cause. If they should meet there four years hence and find that all that had been gained by the war had been preserved, it would be a record unparalleled in history. They had no right to expect it. By ceaseless toil and unfiring energy only could they hope to preserve even a portion of it. God had set this country on the great track of inexorable justice and he, the speaker, had full faith that even in their day they should see a flag which floated from the lakes to the gulf, affording protection to all races and all peoples. [Cheers.]

LETTERS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

The Secretary read several letters from active members of the organization unavoidably absent, among them a very long one from LYDIA MARIA CHILD, and one from a Col. NORTH, who, in his communication, made a statement that Gen. GRANT was working hard to secure the conviction of the President, which portion of the letter awoke the enthusiasm of the audience, made manifest in loud cheering.

The following figures were then read, showing the annual account of the financial position of the Society:

Balance on hand 1st May, 1867		$1,410 62
Received subscription to *Standard* and donations		7,492 76
From the Ladies' Festival		2,421 50
Pledges paid		756 16
Legacy		300 00
Agencies		300 00
Total		$12,681 04
Expended for publication of *Standard*, and for office expenses in New-York	$11,381 18	
Balance to account of 1868	1,299 86	—$12,681 04

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were next read and adopted:

Resolved, That we congratulate the friends of the negro race everywhere on the vast stride the question has taken, and its gratifying triumphs in so many ways in the past year. Confident that, though betrayed by its Chief Magistrate, and of betrayed by its Senate, the nation is still sound at heart, understands the crisis, and is equal to it.

Resolved, That while in the legislation of Congress and the attempt toward an amendment of the Constitution, the political status of the negro is still unsettled, and while terror reigns throughout the South, we consider it altogether a mockery, and we hold ANDREW JOHNSON and Congress responsible for this perilous condition of public affairs and this disgrace to a great people.

Resolved, That if the Senate acquit ANDREW JOHNSON, they cannot set aside the nation's verdict that he is guilty; it will only join their names with his as betrayers of the trust committed to its hands in cold blood, as he had done in hot and drunken passion.

Resolved, That we demand of the Republican Party, at Chicago, a man who represents the most radical and advanced purpose of the loyal people, and that he stand on a platform which shall guarantee to the negro, by constitutional sanction, impartial suffrage, common-school education and such legislation as will secure him a homestead of land.

Resolved, That we repeat more and more earnestly than ever our claim for a Constitutional Amendment, which shall secure citizenship for every person born on the soil, and impartial suffrage in the election of all elective national officers throughout the States, and forbidding all proscription, or inequality of political rights on account of race, color or previous condition.

Resolved, That we point to the somewhat successful attempt to revive the wicked scheme of colonization, as strong evidence that the pro-slavery poison still lingers in the veins of the nation, and that the negro race is still in danger.

Resolved, That no action of the great body of the American Church gives any sufficient evidence of vigilance or Christian principles on the great question of the hour, while the unconditional surrender of the Boston Tract Society to its pro-slavery master, affords sad evidence of the existence of the old brotherhood of thieves.

Resolved, That all the events of the past year and the critical hours opening before us, summon Abolitionists to renewed, and if possible, more devoted efforts, to impress on the national conscience the absolute need of still stronger guarantees for all the rights which the war has shown us the necessity of recognizing in the negro race—and to extend the circulation of the *Standard*—weakened as our ranks have been by what is now most clearly shown to be the mistaken confidence of some who once stood with us here,—our labor should be all the more abundant to hold up the hands and strengthen the public support of those Statesmen, who ,understand the nation's imminent peril, and are treading under foot every party and personal consideration to marshal it on in the right way—seeing that the war is not ended, nor is emancipation itself safe, till the citizenship of every native, impartial suffrage, a common school system for every citizen, and a land homestead for every family of the negro race, are firmly anchored in the Constitution itself, as well as heartily accepted by the conscience and convictions of the dominant majority of the nation.

We say, therefore, to all our old fellow-workers, "up, relax no effort, quicken your zeal, double your toil, let these who remain, more than make up for those who have fallen out of the ranks, and keep our time-honored flag flying, till all it ever meant is written ,on the nation's heart and statute books alike.

ADDRESS OF CHAS. G. BURLEIGH.

Mr. BURLEIGH said that he was glad to hear that the flag of the Society would be kept flying until the purpose for which the organization was called into existence was thoroughly accomplished, until the spirit which animated its members stirred alike every faithful heart in the country. He rejoiced with them to know that that which a few years ago was considered to be but the the fanaticism of a few, was now a pervading principle of a mighty nation. Mr. BURLEIGH then reviewed the history of the Society, what it had done, and spoke at length of the magnitude of the labors still before it. There could be no permanent peace, he said, in any country unless the laws and the institutions therein are based upon sound principles, and unless there is in the nation's heart a fixed desire to accomplish the work thus set down. Mr. BURLEIGH concluded a long address by referring to the late career of President JOHNSON, criticising it severely from his stand-point. He said we wish now to push ANDREW JOHNSON from the chair which he has desecrated so long, because he is an obstacle in the way of securing equal rights to all men before the law.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PHILLIPS said that the work done to save the negro was a toil to save the country itself. They were gradually gravitating toward a political and social corruption which threatened the existence of the Republic. The presence of the negro among us had had a marked influence on the past history of the country, and would have upon its future. The progress of education, of political freedom, universal suffrage, the actual presence of every member of the Government even, was due to the presence of the black race among us; and if the nation survive the crisis now upon it, it will be owing to the accident of our having a black race among us. History would look back and see that the only chance that God gave us of saving our country was the presence in the South of three millions of thoroughly loyal negroes. Mr. PHILLIPS proceeded at length to show the past influence of the negro upon our history; how it is was who stirred up the nation to a wholesome activity, kept alive the progress toward a more perfect freedom, and was now the safeguard among the malcontents of the South as they were their terror during the civil war. God had marked the relations of that race to ourselves, he said, as the test of American moral life, as the fulcrum to the lever of our national progress. Mr. PHILLIPS then referred to the condition of the South and the necessity of prompt action for her salvation. This salvation was to be looked for to the establishment of universal suffrage and to the development of the industrial resources of the South only to be attained in this way. The South, he argued, could not be saved by the white men of the South, educated as they had been to idleness. Work they would not, and by work only could the country be saved. The speaker concluded by referring in bitter terms to the action of Senators, and to a scathing review of the late political conduct of President JOHNSON.

Mr. PHILLIPS was followed by MARY GREW in an elaborate address, in which she reviewed the labors of the Society from its inauguration to the present, and mapped out its labors for the immediate future. Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT was next called, but gave place to Mr. BURLEIGH, who had not said all he had to say in his previous effort. Mr. BURLEIGH occupied the attention of the assembly till the close. The exercises terminated with another organ performance.

American Tract Society—Forty-Third Annual Meeting—Reports and Addresses.

The Forty-third annual meeting of the American Tract Society was held at the Fifth-avenue Church, corner of Nineteenth-street, yesterday morning. Mr. A. R. WETMORE, Vice-President of the Society, occupied the chair. After prayer by Rev. Dr. WM. A. MUHLENBERG, the annual report was read from which it appears that in 1822 the total receipts of all the Tract Societies of this country were but about $2,500 in donations, and $4,000 for sales. This year the donations and legacies to this Society have been $118,000, the sales $400,000—total $518,000. It has stereotyped nearly 4,000 publications, including 1,072,780 volumes: 9,335,934 publications. Total printed in forty-three years, 22,877,379 volumes; 296,808,887 publications. Printed of the *American Messenger*, 164,000 monthly; *Child's Paper*, 350,000; *Botschafter*, or Messenger in German, 32,000—total periodicals monthly, 546,000. Publications on the Society's list, 3,981, of which 802 are volumes; besides 3,834 in 141 languages and dialects approved for circulation abroad. The gratuitous distribution for the year amounted to $56,696 83. It has received in donations and legacies $118,773 72; sales, $400,053 34; making with balance in the treasury, $519,614 95. Expended in manufacturing and issuing, $356,510 01; colporteur agencies and depositories, $101,924 34; cash for foreign and pagan lands, $10,000; all other expenses, as by the Treasurer's report, $49,545 50; total, $517,979 85; balance in the treasury, $1,635 10. During the year 273 colporteurs, including 50 students from sixteen colleges and theological seminaries, have labored in connection with the colporteur agencies of the Society in 33 of the United States, and in the adjacent British Provinces. They have held or addressed 8,229 religious meetings; made 254,862 family visits; conversed on personal religion or prayed with 179,117 families; found 31,748 Protestant families who habitually neglected evangelical preaching; 14,593 families of Roman Catholics; 14,356 destitute of all religious books except the Bible, and 8,212 Protestant families without the Bible. The permanent results that have followed the colporteur work of the Society for twenty-seven years, have fully demonstrated its necessity and its usefulness among the benevolent agencies of American Christians. During that period, the statistical results of this benevolent work have been as follows: Time employed equal to the service of one man for 50,942 months; 8,877,665 volumes sold; 2,300,110 volumes granted; 237,075 religious meetings held or addressed; 9,851,519 family visits made; 5,214,107 families conversed with on personal religion or prayed with; 1,323,614 Protestant families discovered habitually neglecting evangelical preaching; 847,927 Roman Catholic families visited; 502,872 Protestant families found destitute of the Bible; 820,510 families found destitute of all religious books except the Bible. The foreign cash grants during the year amounted to $10,000.

After the reading of the report, the meeting was addressed by Rev. Dr. THOMAS DEWITT TALMAGE, of Philadelphia, who spoke of the importance of furnishing the individuals and communities of the world with literature, for personal and gratuitous distribution, to the amount of $50,000 annually. He also dwelt upon the success of the Society and the bright prospects before it for increasing its sphere of usefulness.

Rev. Dr. JOHN HALL was the next speaker. In his remarks he advocated, by missionary colportage, the conveying of printed and spoken truth to the millions of the destitute, South and West, and the gathering of children into Sabbath Schools. He also spoke on the subject of providing saving literature, through missionaries and others, for the 30,000,000 of Spanish and Portuguese speaking people in Mexico and South America.

Rev. Dr. H. H. JESSUP, of Syria, followed. In speaking of the efforts of the Tract Society to spread the truths of the Gospel in heathen countries, he said a great and marvelous change was now being wrought in the religion of the Old World. The recent proclamation of the Sultan of Turkey, that the manner of his people must yield to European civilization, was a significant circumstance, and foretold the decay of the Mahommedan faith. That people would not now be surprised to learn that Constantinople had become a Christian city. The speaker then alluded to the gradual instances of conversion to the Protestant religion among Syrians, and spoke of the great necessity of sustaining and enlarging the missionary work in that distant locality. The exercises closed with singing and a benediction.

The American Colonization Society.

This Society commemorated its fifty-first anniversary Tuesday evening, in Rev. Dr. HALL's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. The President, Rev. Dr. DEWITT, occupied the chair. Rev. Dr. HAIGHT offered prayer, at the conclusion of which Mr. WILLIAM TRACY read the annual report. That document set forth that the late civil war compelled the Society to suspend operations for a time, owing to the consequent cessation of emigration to Liberia during the years 1865-6-7. Since the close of the war emigration has again revived, and to such an extent, that a vessel was necessarily purchased, and she is now preparing for her fourth voyage to Africa with 600 colonists. A college, with from fifteen to twenty pupils, is supported in the capital of Liberia, by means of a fund of $20,000, held in trust for educational purposes. The Society was in need of funds to carry on its work, and it was hoped that its appeals would be liberally answered.

Hon. WM. C. ALEXANDER then addressed the audience. He referred to the origin of the Society, and traced its history from that to the present time. In the Winter of 1817, he said, a dozen gentlemen, among them HENRY CLAY, DANIEL WEBSTER and JOHN RANDOLPH, assembled in a hotel in the City of Washington and organized this project. The most extraordinary success has attended it throughout. It destroyed the infamous African slave trade and established a great Republic in the East, whose flag is now among those honored by all Christian nations. The speaker labored ingeniously and forcibly to demonstrate that the scheme of the Liberian colonization of American negroes was the only means by which their full freedom could be attained. The great gulf fixed by the public opinion of this country, between the whites and blacks, would stand forever. Education, though very properly bestowed upon our negroes, would never gain for them admission to the society of their white superiors, as equals. He would not say that this was right, but simply that it was an unalterable human law, and that the principle that "all men are created free and equal" could never be practically demonstrated. Christian people should, therefore, support this enterprise fully as for the highest good of the colored race.

Brief remarks were afterward made by Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., and Hon. Mr. BEEKMAN, both of whom warmly indorsed the Society's work as worthy of public support. The benediction concluded the exercises of the occasion.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House.

The third anniversary of this organization was celebrated last evening at the Cooper Institute.

In the morning the Board of Managers held their annual meeting, at the Society's rooms, No. 172 William-street, Rev. Dr. CUYLER presiding. The Publishing Agent, Mr. J. N. STEARNS, presented his report, in which he stated that the receipts of his department for the year ending April 30, 1868, were $28,398 86. During the same period there have been published 110,225 copies of the *National Temperance Advocate*; 663,015 copies of the *Youth's Temperance Banner*; 72,000 eight-page tracts; 865,000 four-page tracts; 12 new books and pamphlets; 26 four and eight-page tracts; 15,000 copies temperance chimes; total pages printed since the organization of the Society, 27,238,754. The proposed fund of one hundred thousand dollars has not been realized, nor was it contemplated that any portion should be paid until the entire amount was subscribed. The Society is, therefore, without a working capital, and must depend upon donations to defray current expenses.

Revs. Theo. L. Cuyler, D. D., Cyrus D. Foss and J. B. Dunn, and Messrs. J. N. Stearns, Horace Greeley and Wm. E. Dodge, and Gen. Joseph S. Smith were appointed delegates to the Cleveland Temperance Convention. A proposition to repeat the anniversary in Boston was referred to a committee. Thanks were voted to Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD and Mr. F. G. FOSTER, of New-York, for their earnest endeavors on behalf of the Excise law.

The Treasurer reported receipts from donations $7,662 37, making a total of $36,061 23, and expenditures, $37,188 07; total receipts for publications since the Society has been in operation, (two years and five months,) $52,457 84; total donations, $25,211 46.

Rev. J. B. DUNN, Corresponding Secretary, presented a lengthy and able report of the progress of the Temperance movement in this country during the past year, and expressing great confidence in the future.

In the evening the attendance was not very large, owing to the terrible storm that prevailed.

In the absence of the President, Hon. WM. E. DODGE, Mr. WM. A. BOOTH occupied the chair. Prayer was offered by Rev. ALLEN T. THOMPSON, after which stirring addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. TALLMADGE, of Philadelphia; Hon. NEAL DOW, of Maine, and Rev. JAMES B. DUNN. The benediction by Rev. DR. MARSH closed the exercises of the occasion.

The Alcohol Fraud—Examination Yesterday.

Yesterday HENRY DE HAVEN and HENRY LONGWOOD, charged with the ingenious alcohol fraud, heretofore fully reported in the TIMES, were brought before Justice DODGE, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, Mr. THOMAS W. PITTMAN appearing for the people and Mr. EDMUND BLANKMAN for the defendants. It was first moved that LONGWOOD be discharged, as there was no proof that he had acted otherwise than as a laborer in taking the barrels from the wagon and in lowering them into the cellar.

JOHN S. KEATING, one of the complainants, being cross-examined, said that he had been a druggist for about eleven years past. The alcohol used in the drug business is of a gauge of 95 per cent., but anything above 86 per cent. is considered sufficient; has been in the habit of paying $2 75 to $3 50 per gallon for alcohol, knowing that the Internal Revenue tax on whisky is $2, and must be $4 per gallon on 95 per cent alcohol. The alcohol bought from DE HAVEN was delivered between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, after dark; did not look for the Revenue Inspector's marks on the barrel, and did not see any; there were no marks on it, and it was not an alcohol barrel. DE HAVEN wanted $100 for the barrel, but witness refused to give it as DE HAVEN might be a Government detective, and would seize it after the purchase.. The reason the receipt was made out at $4 per gallon was because DE HAVEN said it must be bought by the gallon under the United States laws. The witness refused to answer several questions as to the amounts he had paid for alcohol, after he had said he had purchased alcohol for less than the amount of the tax.

JOHN W. GILMORE, the other complainant, was examined, but as he declined to answer nearly all the questions asked, no information was gleaned from him. The case was then submitted and the decision reserved.

The Mercantile Library Association.

The Forty-seventh annual meeting of this Association was held in the reading-room at Clinton Hall on Tuesday night. The Treasurer's report was read. The receipts for the year were $42,048 33.

The report of the Trustees of the Clinton Hall Association shows receipts amounting to $16,224 71, and expenditures, $7,488 52, a large part of the latter being for the purchase of 2,292 volumes for the library. Of the receipts, $5,000 have been invested as the basis of a contingent fund for the erection of a new building for the Library Association, which is to be fire proof, and it is proposed to appropriate annually an equal sum for this fund. The President, Mr. ALEXANDER RHIND, read the forty-seventh annual report of the Association. From this it appears that 12,637 persons use the library, of whom 10,715 are active members, 99 honorary members, and 88 editors, the remainder being Clinton Hall stockholders and others. The number of books was increased last year by 9,463, making the present number 95,673. The circulation for the year was 203,894; standard works, 62,680; novels, 141,214. The subject of lectures before the Society is disposed of with the remark that the day for such is past. The classes under the auspices of the Association number 320 pupils, last year's receipts being $2,024, and expenditures $1,698. The report concludes with an appeal for a new and a fire-proof building. An amendment to the constitution, substituting two days for one, as now, for the election of officers, was rejected, and a resolution to appoint a committee of five to prepare a new constitution and by-laws, was adopted. The meeting closed with a vote of thanks to the retiring Board and the Chairman.

American Missionary Association.

This Association held an anniversary celebration at Steinway Hall Tuesday night, a comparatively small audience being present. After the reading of Martin Luther's Psalm, and the singing of a hymn, the report of the Association was read by Secretary WHIPPLE. From this it appears that the Association has 6 missions in foreign countries and 36 missionaries. For the last six years the Association has devoted itself to establishing missions and schools among the freedmen. During this time it has expended in cash the sum of $700,000, has furnished clothing and supplies to the amount of $315,000, and has instructed in its schools between 60,000 and 70,000 persons. Last year it sent out 479 missionaries, and spent in cash $375,000, besides furnishing food and clothing to a large number of persons. The Association has 10 churches under its charge, and 10 more are in process of organization. It has schools in Mobile, Nashville, Hampton, Va., and in several parts of North and South Carolina, Alabama and Kentucky. An address was delivered by Rev. LEONARD W. BACON, who said that he had lately traveled through North and South Carolina and other portions of the South. Among Southern men the idea uppermost in their minds appeared to be that "the nigger" would not work and would not learn. His observation convinced him that the colored man would do both. Addresses by Mr. JOHN LANGSTON and Mr. DAVID MACRAE followed, and the audience shortly afterward dispersed.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their semi-monthly meeting last evening, Mr. VERPLANCK presiding. It was resolved that the Ward's Island Committee be empowered to receive plans and specifications for a new lunatic asylum, that now used being quite inadequate for the necessities of the Board in this particular. The building now used is occupied by both males and females, and is overcrowded.

The report of the Superintendent of the Labor Exchange, for the fourteen days ending May 1, was read—the particulars, however, were before published in the TIMES. The other business done was of the ordinary routine character.

The Kingsland Bond Robbery—The Case Dismissed.

Justice DOWLING concluded his examination yesterday in the case of Messrs. MANNING & DE FOREST, the Wall-street brokers, who were accused of receiving certain Virginia State Bonds, alleged to have been stolen from the office of A. C. KINGSLAND & SONS, in Broad-street. After submitting some further testimony, the counsel for the defence moved for the discharge of their clients on the ground that they had purchased the bonds in perfect innocence and good faith. The Magistrate admitted the motion and discharged the accused.

The Labor Movement.

The German cabinetmakers held a meeting at No. 281 Grand-street Tuesday night, and received letters from their employers with reference to the increase of wages from $15 to $18 per week. By these letters it appeared that some of the employers were willing to accede to the demands, while others were opposed to the movement. The Society, numbering 2,000 members, passed resolutions requiring every member to demand an increase of wages, and, if not acceded to, they are to quit work and report to a Standing Committee.

The varnishers and polishers have also formed a society, with a view of securing an increase of wages.

The Carpenters' Consolidated Union have received reports from members that the employers have yielded to the demand of $4 per day. In some instances $4 50 per day was the price paid.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

POLICE TRIALS.—But one charge of clubbing was brought before Commissioners ACTON and BRENNAN, yesterday, at trials of policemen, and that was one of the very few cases where the circumstances would probably justify the use of the locust. Patrolman THOMAS JOYCE, of the 44th Precinct, was one of a section of men who were called out of bed to disperse a formidable riot in the vicinity of Navy-street, Brooklyn—the "Five Points" of that city; an excited mob filled the streets; they had beaten an innocent colored man until he was covered with blood from head to foot; Sergeant WRIGHT ordered his guard of thirteen men to clear the street. In the performance of this duty officer SKELDON came to JOHN KING, the complainant in this case, and ordered him to move on; the latter showed anything but alacrity in obeying this order, gave the officer "back talk," and SKELDON thereupon gave him the assistance of a shove. Officer JOYCE coming up immediately, KING, it appeared, desired to argue the case with him, instead of moving on as a good citizen should do, and JOYCE found it necessary, he said, to use his club to carry into effect the order of the Sergeant. It is a mistaken notion on the part of some that it is an innocent act to voluntarily go into a riotous crowd, and then stop and parley with a policeman when ordered to move on; and if a man suffers in consequence he will get little sympathy from law-abiding citizens. Where a riot is progressing, with a mob of two or three thousand to disperse, it will not do for the few policemen engaged to quit the scene of action to take in prisoners. At such a time, more than any other, resistance to an officer is at the peril of the party offering it.

CADETSHIPS IN THE MILITARY AND NAVAL ACADEMIES.—There is to be an examination next Tuesday at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the selection of candidates for nomination by Hon. JOHN W. CHANLER, of the Seventh Congressional District of this City, to the vacancies now existing in the United States Military and Naval Academies, which his district is entitled to. Mr. CHANLER has requested Mayor HOFFMAN, HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., Hon. JOHN KELLY, WM. SCHIRMER, Esq., and the School Commissioners from that district—Messrs. S. P. PATTERSON, T. TOOKER and F. V. BURNS—to act as a Committee of Examiners, and has expressed a desire that the competition may be open to all boys who may possess the requisite qualification and reside in the Seventh Congressional District, which consists of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of this City.

LO THE POOR INDIAN.—Capt. JOURDAN, of the Sixth Precinct, arraigned JOHN WARD before Justice DOWLING at the Tombs to answer a complaint made by two Indians. It appears that WARD is an agent for the United States Government, and came from New-Mexico with ANTIENI ALBATA and ALEXANDER PADILLA, the latter a chief in his tribe, and accompanied them to Washington, where they received $1,500 as part payment of an unsettled claim. The three came on to New-York and "put up" at a Bowery hotel, WARD being made the custodian of the money, who deposited it with the hotel proprietor. By some means the Indians became convinced that their interpreter was intending to abscond, which led to WARD's arrest. The true facts being ascertained by the magistrate, he ordered the Captain to see that the Indians obtained their money, and dismissed the case.

A MAN AND A BROTHER.—Dr. ABNER HAMMOND, of Charleston, S. C., met STEPHEN C. ODELL on the steamer while coming to New-York and became interested in his welfare. The Doctor secured a room at French's Hotel and ODELL another at Lovejoy's. On Monday the two Southerners went out together and HAMMOND became under the influence of liquor, subsequently discovering that his valise had been opened and $500 taken therefrom. As ODELL was the only person knowing the presence of the money, HAMMOND caused his arrest on a charge of larceny, supposed to have been committed while he was intoxicated. ODELL had, in the meantime, changed his residence to the Frankfort House, and admitting his guilt, was remanded for trial by Justice DOWLING.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—ROBERT P. TILLMAN, aged 17, residing at No. 302 Franklin-avenue, Brooklyn, and employed by Messrs. CAMMAN & Co., of No. 56 Wall-street, was sent to the Post Office, at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, with a package containing $1,600 in money, addressed to JOSEPH L. LEAVY & Co., of Hamburg, Germany. The boy was directed to register the package, and he arrived at the Post Office twenty minutes before the mail closed, but the mail clerk refused to register the package because the stamps were not properly placed. Young TILLMAN left the Post Office and has not since been heard of. No suspicion of dishonesty attaches to the boy; his employers and relatives fear that foul play has been used. The detectives have been advised of the facts and a search will be made for the missing clerk.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—In the Fall of 1846, the steamer *Atlantic*, of the Norwich and Boston Line, was wrecked, during a severe gale, on Fisher's Island. That portion of the woodwork which sustained the bell remained above the water in such a position that the action of the waves caused the bell to toll. This circumstance led many ladies of New-York and vicinity to purchase the bell and present it to the Chapel of the Holy Comforter (Floating Church for Seamen and Boatmen.) The chapel having become old, the managers have decided to dispose of it, and provide a suitable place for worship on land; and with this view they have secured the large hall at No. 75 Beach-street, near West, and on this building the old bell will be given a place.

THE STORM.—It commenced to rain yesterday at a little before 9 A. M. Toward noon the wind arose, and during the afternoon blew a gale from the east. The rain continued to fall with little cessation, sometimes in perfect torrents, during the entire day and evening. The streets were thoroughly washed. The gutters ran water. They who attempted to walk home from business in the afternoon against the high wind and pelting water drops, were very much "blown" before they reached there. In the evening the places of amusement were not generally crowded. It was not a pleasant night to venture out.

THE ELEVATED RAILROAD.—This road remains much as it was six weeks ago. Several experimental trips have, however, lately been made over the road by the engineer and employes, and the propelling apparatus has been found to work satisfactorily. So soon as the entire propelling apparatus is found to operate perfectly, the Directors of the road will invite the City officials to take a trip over it, and inspect its working. An erroneous impression prevails that no railroad of any length has yet been operated by means of a stationary engine and endless rope, but there are said to be at least two roads in England, each some seven or eight miles in length, on which the cars are thus propelled.

ROBBED IN THE STREET.—Yesterday morning Mrs. EMILY G. CUYLER, of No. 20 Irving-place, was walking in Seventeenth-street, and when near Fourth-avenue she was approached by a man who rudely seized her by the arm, snatched her pocket-book from her hand and ran off. She pursued him, giving the alarm, and the fugitive was finally captured by Officer JACKSON, of the Eighteenth Precinct. The prisoner gave the name of JAMES RICE, and when arraigned before Justice DODGE in the afternoon, freely admitted his guilt. He was committed in default of $1,500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

COLORED ORPHAN ASYLUM.—There will be an exhibition of the children of the Colored Orphan Asylum in their new building, One Hundred and Forty-Third-street and Tenth-avenue, the 14th, 15th and 16th of May, between the hours of 11 and 5 o'clock. The exercises will be varied by singing and recitations. The 10 A. M., 12 M., 2 P. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains on the Hudson River Railroad stop at One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, where stages will be in waiting to convey visitors to the institution. The return trains on this road leave at 3:51 and 6:53 P. M. Stages also leave the terminus of the Third-avenue Railroad, Harlem, every half hour.

LARCENY FROM THE PERSON.—JAMES G. CHARLTON, of No. 442 Broadway, and MORTIMER S. AUSTIN, from Newark, Conn., were together on Tuesday evening, when it is alleged that AUSTIN robbed his companion of a pocket-book containing $25 in Treasury notes, running off with his plunder. Officer DOWNING, of the Third Ward, pursued and arrested the fugitive, subsequently arraigning him before Justice DOWLING, who committed him for trial. The accused denied the charge, and claimed that it was made through malice because of a business disagreement.

THE DEATH OF DR. DORING.—Coroner KEENAN held an inquest yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital over the remains of Dr. OSCAR HERMANN DORING, who was supposed to have committed suicide by taking laudanum. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH made a *post-mortem* examination, and ascertained that death was the result of congestion of the brain, superinduced by intemperance, and a verdict to that effect was rendered. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged 31 years.

DISHONEST CLERK.—JAS. A. CHAPPELLE, a clerk in the employ of A. T. STEWART & Co., at the kid-glove counter, was yesterday arrested by Detective CORKEY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon a charge of embezzling $90 from his employers. Being arraigned before Justice DODGE the prisoner said that he was guilty, and expressed great regret for the wrongdoing into which he had been led. The prisoner was committed for trial at the General Sessions.

THE COMIC SIDE OF LIFE.—An address thus entitled is to be delivered by GEO. W. BUNGAY before Council No. 1, Union League of America, at the hall northeast corner of Forty-sixth-street and Eighth-avenue, on Friday evening. Mr. DAVID B. MEILLISH, the President, will preside, and there will be, in addition to the address, music and humorous recitations.

RECOVERY OF BONDS.—Officer BRADY, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found in an open lot in Forty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, a package containing $30,000 worth of bonds of the Mount Airy Coal and Iron Company, of Maryland. The bonds are now at the Forty-seventh-street Police Station awaiting the appearance of the owner.

SUICIDE BY A SERVANT.—LETITIA JUDD, a domestic in the employ of E. H. OWENS, at No. 16 East Twenty-second-street, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging herself in her own room. Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest to-day. The motive for the act was not ascertained.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.—The anniversary exercises of the New-York Institution for the Blind will take place to-morrow evening at Steinway Hall. They will be, as usual, of a very interesting character, and will doubtless be largely attended.

WHERE IS HE?—JOHN T. HARRIS, of No. 80 Front-street, called at Police Headquarters, yesterday, and stated that JOHN WALTER LAIDLAW had received a check for $4,500, which he had cashed on Monday, and has not since appeared.

EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.—The American Equal Rights Association will hold its second anniversary at Cooper Institute to-day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

INSURANCES OF THE QUINCY-STREET FIRE.—The stock in Mr. A. C. WHITE's saw-mill, which was destroyed by fire on Monday night, consisting of lumber, mouldings, picture frames, &c., was insured as follows: United States of Baltimore, $1,000; Mariner's of Trenton, N. J., $1,000; Mechanics' of Jersey City, $1,000; Firemen's of Jersey City, $1,500; Phœnix of Hartford, $1,500. The building and machinery were insured for $7,000 in various companies, the policies being in the hands of certain of Mr. WHITE's creditors. Mr. WHITE estimates his loss at $50,000. The Quincy Mission School House, owned by Mrs. WILLIAMS, was valued at $800, and the house adjoining, which belonged to Mrs. READ, was valued at $600. There was no insurance on either of them. The sum of $300 will cover the damage done to fences and outhouses belonging to houses on Gates-avenue. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

COURT HOUSE AWARDS.—Yesterday the awards of the Commissioners on the Court House extension, were signed by them and duly filed in the Supreme Court. The Kings County Court House property now extends from the Reformed Church on the one side of Joralemon-street to Boerum-street, and runs from Joralemon to Livingston-street. The awards are as follows: Mr. E. W. FISKE, 100 feet by 190, $86,420; Devancene estate, 31 feet by 350, $40,500; Schenck estate, 95 feet by 346, $214,000; Mrs. JARVIS, 23 feet by 117, $34,750, and Mr. GILDERSLEEVE, 12 feet by 52, $18,500. The total cost to Kings County of the awards is $397,887 59, which, with the addition of legal expenses, will be increased to about $400,000.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—From the annual report of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association it appears that after the payment of all outstanding bills there is a balance in the treasury of $492 52, the total receipts having been, for the past year, $11,685 28; that there are now 1,200 female associate members, and the total membership is 4,000. The Association is in a prosperous condition, and is doing a large amount of useful work.

CONGREGATIONAL UNION REUNION.—The annual reunion of the Congregational Union will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music this evening. Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator, will preside. Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New-York; Rev. H. M. Storrs, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. Leon Pilatte, of the Evangelical Church, France; Rev. Charles Howard Malcom, of Newport, R. I., and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will speak.

THE BRENNAN SHOOTING CASE.—The Coroner's inquest on the body of CATHARINE BRENNAN was concluded yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of death from inflammation on the brain, caused by the accidental discharge of a pistol.

HOWARD MISSION.—The Howard Mission, of New-York, will repeat its anniversary at the Academy of Music, Montague-street, to-morrow evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10.30 A. M.

Oyer and Terminer and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1043—Conroy vs. Tugwell, Jr., et al.
523—N. Y. Nuevitas and Cuba Steamship Co. vs. Neafie et al.
1237—Pierce vs. Lynch.
1117—Caldwell vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
985—Skehan vs. Bennett.
1235—McGown vs. Dinsmore.
1191—Matthews vs. Beiser, Jr.
781—Osborn et al. vs. Michigan Cent. R. R. Co.
1251—Spaulding vs. Meyer et al.
1267—Hale vs. Hastings

Nos.
1269—Crozier, Prest., vs. Balcom.
1271—McDonald vs. Condet.
1277—De Esconaza et al. vs. Allen et al.
1279—Raines et al. vs. Tracey et al.
1292—De Courcey et al. vs. Shutts et al.
1289—Weichman et al. vs. Nosser.
1075—Schultz vs. Cummings.
1077—Reed vs. Cummings.
1301—Heineman et al. vs. Heard et al.
1305—Schaefer et al. vs. Atl. Mail S. S. Co.

Part II.—Held by Ingraham, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
284—Webster vs. Rackett et al.
1410—J. Russel Manf'g Co. vs. N. H. Steamboat Co.
1330—Heron vs. Abel.
896—Gilmor vs. McKibbin et al.
1554—Williams, admr. vs. Liverpool and London Fire and Life Ins. Co., et al.
1560—Coburn vs. Loring.
1590—Hutchins vs. Ingham.
264—Mercantile Bank vs. Bodine et al.
276—Mercantile Bank vs. Winusor et al.

Nos.
874—Genet vs. Coursen.
1396—Maxwell, Jr., vs. Riker.
1562—Bronson vs. Leavy et al.
1584—Fawcett, Admr., vs. Stewart.
222—Barber vs. Smith.
788—Mayer et al. vs. Marie et al.
1220—Hyde, Executrix, vs. Fernie et al.
3260—Kholm vs. Oechs.
980—Wilcox vs. Stark.
1532—Manly et al. vs. Seligman et al.
1578—Hinton vs. Brooklyn City Railroad Co.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar, 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
95—Richards vs. Haylord.
135—Work vs. Drew et al.
151—The People, &c., vs. Fish et al.
152—Bloodgood et al. vs. Erie R. R. Co.

Nos.
202—Stannard vs. Shawhan et al.
215—Hackley vs. Hope et al.
253—Wilkes vs. Tallman et al.
258—Ward vs. Hennessy.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3899—Armour et al. vs. Mich. Cent. R. R. Co.
3645—Cocks vs. Rhinelander
3833—Board of Commissioners of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
3909—Trageser vs. Hanlon, et al.
3911—McNevin vs. Intaglio Type and Graphotype Co.
3913—Woolsey et al. vs. Wolf et al.
3917—Knop vs. Levi.

Nos.
3919—Holtzinger vs. McArthur.
3799—New-York Screw Dock Co. vs. White.
3785—Martin vs. Sartor et al.
3803—Sheridan vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
3863—Hodgskin vs. Loveridge et al.
3865—Stewart et al. vs. Guest
3927—Davis vs. Hughes.
3929—Kalterbach vs. Meyer.

Part II.—Held by Barbour, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
3888—Clay vs. Winter.
3426—Carman vs. Berdan.
3978—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c.
3990—Maloney vs. Hinck.
1524—Mass vs. Hay.
3354—Darcy vs. Third-avenue Railroad Co.
3714—Bev et al. vs. Lowenberg et al.
4002—Bamberger vs. Kelly, Sheriff, &c.

Nos.
4004—Wheeler et al. vs. Harvey.
4006—Minton vs. Morrill.
4010—Genvin vs. Baker.
4012—Bofniace vs. Relyea.
4014—Harvey vs. Elliot.
4018—Beattie vs. New-York Med. College for Women et al.
1420—Fourth Nat. Bank vs. Wessels.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Part I.—Held by Daly, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
756—Collins vs. Richards.
776—Mansell vs. Green.
1114—Wood vs. Peterson.
1029—Ball vs. Deruney.
1132—Hausknecht vs. Earle.
1110—Meyer vs. Rich.
1169—Butler vs. Titus, &c.
971—Macklin vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.

Nos.
1189—Appleby vs. Rader et al.
1190—Coquard vs. Serre.
1188—Edgar vs. Mulvaney.
909—Burke vs. Nat. Steamboat Co.
789—Pierce vs. Poole.
1246—Mullen vs. Wilson.
1247—McLean vs. Schepfeller, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
376—Kimball vs. Anthony.
1066—Kelly vs. Schwartz.
1067—Kelly vs. Schwartz.
1034—Werner vs. Maetz.
566—Gunning vs. Turner, &c.
717—Lorillard Fire Ins. Co. vs. Burows et al.
966—Campaigniac, &c., vs. Northrop.
483—McCune, &c., vs. Converse.

Nos.
343—Page vs. Colby.
708—Hart vs. Hart, &c.
735—Bleck vs. Mathias.
921—Costello vs. The Mayor, &c.
820—Hewing vs. Pinnett.
124—Burr vs. Carman.
1249—Fishblatt vs. American Mut. Life Ins. Co.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Held by Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
920—Waldran vs. Richings.
936—Marks vs. Granthal.
1018—Abbey vs. Carner.
941—Scott vs. McDonald.
978—O'Sullivan vs. Decker.
1138—Giannini vs. Donohue.
1132—Lukue vs. Losee.
1180—Thompson vs. Berger.
1240—Boies vs. Tilton.
1241—Wood vs. Cavan.
1242—Same vs. Same.
1243—Suthoff vs. Aaron.
1244—The M. Q. C. vs. Gayte.
1245—Kaine vs. Harrison.
1246—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
1247—Netter vs. Helmes.

Nos.
1248—Lester vs. Fletcher.
1249—Goddefroy vs. Walther.
1250—Ingersoll vs. Lewisohn.
1251—Wilson vs. Van Buskirk.
1252—McMurtie vs. French.
1253—Dugan vs. Mackay.
1254—Schoedel vs. Anderson.
1255—Manzeini vs. Squadrilli.
1256—Fox vs. Central Park R. R. Co.
1257—Radley vs. Hopps.
1258—Dinger vs. Bendall.
1260—Elliott vs. Scott.
1261—McGrath vs. Muller.
1262—Wilson vs. Melville.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Russel, J.—Court Opens at 11 A. M.

The People vs. Philip Soust; robbery.
The People vs. Herman Winkelseth; grand larceny.
The People vs. Moses Reyenstein, Henry Beck; grand larceny.
The People vs. John C. Hauer; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Zebina W. Chase; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Cornelius Fitzgerald; assault and battery, felonious.
The People vs. Jane Bennett; two cases; petit larceny from person.
The People vs. Thomas Norris; homicide.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

ASSAULTING A SEAMAN.

Yesterday afternoon Wm. Armstrong, first mate of the ship *Daniel Webster*, was brought before Commissioner Osborn on a charge of having committed a violent assault on John Long, a seaman on the vessel, while on the way from London to this port. The complainant alleges that the prisoner attacked him with "brass knuckles," and inflicted severe injuries upon him. Armstrong was held in $100 bail to answer.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MAY 13.

By Judge Barnard.

The People and Heineman et al. *vs.* James K. Place; motion granted.

Columbus and Indianapolis Railroad Company *vs.* Comstock et al.; motion denied.

McGhee *vs.* Smith; motion granted.

Cope et al. *vs.* Wagener; interrogatories allowed, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MAY 13.

By Judge Garvin.

James M. Smith *vs.* John Harrington; motion granted.

William Q. Lerned *vs.* Benjamin G. Oaker; motion granted and referee appointed to hear and report.

Robert Adams, Jr. *vs.* F. P. Woodbury; motion granted.

Isabella Howell *vs.* John Kelly, Sheriff; motion granted.

Thomas Corey et al. *vs.* Wm. E. Snoddy; motion granted.

Thomas H. Wagstaff *vs.* D. G. Scofield et al.; motion granted.

James W. Phillips et al. *vs.* John J. Bavil et al.; motion granted without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MAY 13.

The following decisions were rendered to-day:

James Polhamus et al., Respondents, *vs.* William Moser et al., Appellants; judgment reversed unless plaintiffs consent to deduct for loss on 400 shares of Pacific Mail Steamship Company stock originally bought for Mr. Walsh. If they so consent judgment affirmed without costs. Opinion of the Court by Robertson, C. J.

William Fullerton *vs.* Willis Gaylord; order affirmed with costs. Opinion of the Court by Robertson, C. J.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, there was a short calendar of cases, which were rapidly disposed of. Mr. Robert S. Hutchins appeared as prosecuting officer.

John Mullen and John Morran, jointly indicted with Edward McDonald for burglary, in having, on the 25th ult., broken into the premises No. 14 Lispenard-street, occupied by Peter Ezar, Jr., from which place they carried away about $20 worth of lead pipe, pleaded guilty and were remanded for sentence.

John Jones pleaded guilty of stealing $76 in United States notes, from the pocket of Mrs. Mary Ann Nash, of Yonkers, on the 14th of April last, while that lady was temporarily sojourning in this City. The culprit was sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

Thos. Moran and Thos. Ryan pleaded guilty of burglariously entering the room of Mr. Augustus R. Macdonough in a Broadway hotel, on the night of the 4th inst., from whence they stole $150 worth of wearing apparel. They were sentenced to State Prison for four years each.

Joseph Monkhoff, the proprietor of a lager beer saloon at No. 18 Greene-street, pleaded guilty of assault and battery upon John Gallagher, of No. 128 Clinton-place, on the 20th of August last. The complainant stated that a quarrel arose between himself and the prisoner about the number of drinks for which the latter was to pay, when the prisoner ran behind the bar and seized a club, with which he attempted to strike him. Gallagher ran out of the saloon into the street, but was closely pursued by the prisoner, who fired a pistol shot at him, which took effect in his left hand. The accused was remanded for sentence.

Neil McGrew, a waiter, 19 years of age, was tried for stealing a valise containing $500 worth of jewelry, from two boys who were carrying the same for the owner, Mr. Charles C. Wallace, of No. 525 Greenwich-street. The robbery took place at the corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, on the afternoon of the 1st inst. The jury convicted McGrew, and he received a sentence of five years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

Peter Scully, a precocious youth, pleaded guilty of stabbing William Healy, of No. 235 First-avenue, on the 17th ult. At the request of the complainant the prisoner was discharged under suspension of sentence.

The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 13, 1868.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	113⅜	200	Union Nav. Co.	25½
5,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C. b3	113⅞	200	do	25
14,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	108¾	200	Ashburton Coal	3
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65, New	109⅛	300	Quick. Min.	30¾
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '67	109⅝	100	do	30¼
60,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, R.	103⅛	200	Pac. Mail	92⅝
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	103¼	100	do s30	92
2,000	Tr. N., 7 3-10s, 3d series	107½	50	Atlantic Mail	32
1,000	Ohio 6s, '75	101	100	Bos. Water P.	20¼
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x-c	68½	300	Adams Ex.	59½
50,000	Tenn. 6s, new	66⅜	50	do b30	59
7,000	N. Car. 6s, x-c	65¼	200	Wells-Fargo Ex.	23¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	89⅜	200	do	23½
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	200	Mer. U. Ex.	30¼
1,000	Harlem 1st M.	99	1000	do 2d call	30½
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st	97	300	N. Y. Cent.	128⅛
4,000	Gt. W. 2d M.	76½	500	do b30	128¼
5,000	P., F. W. & C. 1st	105	100	Erie R.	69⅜
5,000	O. & Miss. C. B.	87	100	Hud. R.R.	136⅛
4,000	O. & M. 1st M.	95	11	Reading R.	90
25	Leather Man. Bank	200	400	M. S. & N. I.	84⅞
23	Mechanics' Bk.	127	100	do s30	84⅝
30	Butch. & D. B'k	135	400	do	84⅝
36	Merch's Ex. Bank	114	100	Cleve. & Pitts.	84¾
25	Met. Bank	136	40	do	84½
10	do	135½	100	C. & N. W. R.	67¼
10	Nassau Bank	107	300	do 2d call	67½
5	Shoe & Leather Bk	116	100	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76¾
85	Continental Bank	103	27	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75
40	Cent. Nat. Bank	107½	100	Tol., W. & W.	51½
10	Cum. Coal Pf.	35	500	New-Jersey C R.	120
70	West. U. Tel.	38¼	100	do 2d call	120
500	do	38⅜	445	P., F. W. & C.	105½
			30	do	105½
			100	do b30	105¾
			100	Ohio & Miss. R.	30
			5	O. & M. R. Pf.	80

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅝	100	Adams Ex.	59
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '64 b3	107	100	Wells-Far Ex.	23¾
5,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, R., '65	107½	5	Am. Ex.	58⅜
7,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C., '65, New	109⅛	700	Mer. U. Ex.	30¾
1,000	U. S. 5-20s, C., '67	109⅝	200	N.Y. Cen.	128⅜
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s, C.	103⅛	100	do b5	128⅜
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new	66⅛	400	M. S. & N. I.	85⅛
200	Quicksilver	30½	100	do	85¼
100	Pacific Mail	92½	100	do	85
100	do	92¼	200	do b10	85⅛
100	do	92	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	85
190	Atlantic Mail	34	100	Chicago & R. I.	95⅛
			100	Tol., W. & W.	51½
			500	Pitts. F. W. & C.	106
			100	do b30	106
			100	do	106
			100	New-Jer. Cen. R.	120

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Wells-Fargo Ex.	23¾	30	B. & B. Assoc'tion	111½
5	do	23	90	do	112
100	do c	23⅝	100	M. & St. P. Pf.	75⅞
100	Adams Ex.	59	200	P., Ft. W. & C.	105⅜
100	Amer. Ex.	58⅞	200	O. & Miss. R.	30⅜
200	Mer. U. Ex.	30½	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	85
200	do	30⅜	10	do	84⅜
100	Atlantic Mail	34	100	do c	84⅞
500	N. Y. Cen. R.	128⅜	200	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅞
800	do	128⅜	400	do	84⅝
100	do b10	128⅜	100	Chi. R. I. & P.	95½
800	do	128½	100	Chi. & N. W.	67⅜
100	Quick. Min.	30⅝	100	do b10	67½
1000	Erie R.	69⅜	1000	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	76⅞
2500	Reading R.	90⅜	200	do b10	77
200	do	90⅜			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

600	Wells-Fargo Ex.	23⅝	80	B. & B. Assoc'tion	112
100	Adams Ex.	59	120	do	112½
100	do	59⅛	100	do b30	113
500	Mer. U. Ex.	30¼	100	Reading R.	90⅜
100	Mar. Pref.	10	500	Ohio & Miss. R.	30⅜
200	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜	100	do	31
600	do	128⅜	800	Mich. So. & N. I.	85⅜
100	do b10	128⅜	300	do	85
400	Pacific Mail	92½	100	do b5	85⅜
100	do s30	92¼	300	do b3	85⅜
200	Erie R.	69⅜	400	Clev. & Pitts.	84⅛
200	Quicksilver	30⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf. b10	77
100	P., F. W. & C.	105⅝			

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Boston W. P.	21⅛	20	B. & B. Assoc'tion	114
20	Am. Ex. Co.	58	30	do	114¾
20	do	58⅜	320	do	115
200	Adams Ex.	59⅜	100	Bos. Hart. & Erie	14⅝
100	Quicksilver b10	30⅜	100	M. S. & N. I. R.	85⅜
100	N. Y. Cen.	128⅜	300	do	85⅜
1200	Erie R. b3	69⅜	100	do b3	85⅜
200	Reading R.	90⅜	100	Chic. R. I. & P.	95
100	P. F. W. & C.	106	300	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	77

WEDNESDAY, May 13—P. M.

The unsettled political situation at Washington which affected to dullness the Wall-street market yesterday was again felt to-day, with the addition of a rain-storm that made the inaction of the Stock Exchange, the Money market, and the Banking Offices especially conspicuous. We have seldom registered so small a business in the Public Funds in the Government Room of the Stock Exchange or in the offices of the great dealers. The bidding rates were well supported, but there was no disposition either to buy or sell any considerable sums. The Gold Room was firm, with sales at 139⅜@⅝@½ ⅌ cent. Money was freely offered to carry over Gold, at 4@5 ⅌ cent., and upon Stocks at 6 ⅌ cent., and the want of employment, rather than the amounts offered to the Brokers, gave the appearance of very decided ease to the market. Exchange on London is 110¼ for 60 days and 110⅝@¾ ⅌ cent. for short sight standard Bills. At these rates the Bankers, who have no commissions to pay on either side of the Atlantic, are able to cover their drawings at a slight profit, by shipping American Gold Coin. The Cunard steamer carried out to-day about $450,000.

On the Stock Exchange the Railway market was not active as measured by the amount of business done at the several Boards; but the bidding was quite strong as compared with yesterday's quotations, both on the New-York and the Western Roads. Among the latter Michigan Southern and Fort Wayne made an advance of ½@1 ⅌ cent., and at the Second regular Board, 2:30 P. M., 85⅛ was paid for Michigan Southern and 106 ⅌ cent. for Fort Wayne. New-York Central was firm through the day at 128¼@128⅜@128½ ⅌ cent., while Erie ranged between 69⅜@69⅝ ⅌ cent., the principal sales between 69⅜@69⅝ ⅌ cent. Rock Island and the two Northwest Stocks were firm; Pittsburg and Reading steady. On the Miscellaneous list, Quicksilver Company was highest by 1 ⅌ cent.; the Telegraph and Pacific Mail shares steady. The State Bonds were better for Missouris, and ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower on Tennessees.

After the late Boards broke up, the following quotations were made, as compared with Tuesday night. The Gold Room closed firm at 139⅜@139½ ⅌ cent. The Public Funds also left off firm. The Treasury Office is a buyer to some extent of the 7.30 ⅌ cents at 107½@107⅝ ⅌ cent. and interest, and there is quite an active conversion of these notes into the 5-20s of 1867 going on at the Office. The Customs receipts in Gold were again large to-day—$435,000. The Canada Bank Agents were drawing on London at 110⅝ ⅌ cent.

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	103⅛	103⅛	Missouri	89⅜	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	109	108⅞	Northwest	67⅜	67⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	109⅝	109⅝	N. West Pref.	76⅝	76⅝
N. Y. Central	128	128⅜	Rock Island	95	95
Erie	69⅜	69⅜	Fort Wayne	105⅛	106
Hudson	135⅜	135½	W. U. Telegraph	38⅜	38⅜
Reading	90⅜	90⅜	M'chants' Union	30⅜	30⅛
Mich. Southern	84⅜	85	St. Paul Pref.	75⅜	75⅞
Ohio and Miss.	30⅝	30⅝	St. Paul Com.	63⅝	63⅝
Pittsburgh	83⅜	84⅜	Pacific Mail	92⅜	92⅜
Toledo	105⅝	105⅝	American Gold	139⅜	139⅜
Tenn 6s, new	67	66⅝	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $1,585,666 60; payments, $2,591,500 78; balance, $100,742,884 94. The receipts include for Customs, $435,000; gold notes, $128,000.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent., 1868	101½	5-20 coup. '65 n. i.	109⅝
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1868	101½	5-20 coup. 1867	109⅝
6 ⅌ cent. reg. '81	113⅝	End. cou., 1874	113
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1881	113⅞	10-40 reg.	103⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	106¼	10-40 500 & 1,000	103¼
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	109⅛	7 3-10 2d series	107⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	106⅝	7 3-10 3d series	107⅜

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg Bounty Loan	109	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	95½
N. Y. coup. B'y Loan	109	Michigan 8 ⅌ c., 1878	94
N. Y. 7s, Canal, 1870	102	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1883	94
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872	102	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	66⅜
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873	102	Tennessee do., ex. cou.	68⅛
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874	102	Georgia 6s	75½
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875	102½	Georgia 7s new bonds	90
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877	102	N. C. 6s ex coupons	65
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878	102	N. C. 6s new bonds	64
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1870	99½	Missouri 6s	89⅜
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1875	100	Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is.	89
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., 1881	102		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks.

New-York	135	Bank of N. America	107
Manhattan	148	Hanover	115
Merchants'	119	Irving	107
Mechanics'	127	Metropolitan	135½
Union	117	East River	100
America	143	Nassau	107
North River	112	Shoe and Leather	116
Tradesmen's	137	Corn Exchange	129
Butchers' & Drovers'	135	Continental	103
Merchants' Exch'ge	113	St. Nicholas	106
Leather Manuf's	180	Commonwealth	112½
Seventh Ward	111½	Importers' & Trad's	128
State of New-York	112½	Park	150
Commerce	120½	Central National	107
Ocean	104½	Fourth National	106½
American Exchange	118	Ninth National	108
Chatham	147	Tenth National	103
Bank of the Repub.	117		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887	94	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876	104	Gt. Western 1st M. '68	101
Erie 1st M. Ex.	102½	Gt. Western 1st M. '88	97
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	96½	Gt. Western 2d M. '93	76½
Erie 7s, 5th ind., 1888	90½	Quin. & Tol. 1st M. '90	78½
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69-70	101½	Gal. & Chi. Ex.	100
Hud. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F. '85	105½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d M. '75	99	Chi. & R. I. Pac. is.	94½
Harlem 1st M.	99	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96½
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	108½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	86½
M. C. new 1st M. 8s, 82	111	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st M.	113½	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M.	102
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M.	93	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c.	99	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo.	91½	Cleve. & P. 3d M. conv.	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c. 1870	112½	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	77½
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	96½	Chi. & Alton Inc.	91
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	85	Atlantic & G. W. 1st M.	70
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	80	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	96½	Ohio & Miss. Con.	87
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv.	90	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93½
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M.	90½	Mar. & Cin. 1st M.	92½
Han. & St. Jos. L. G.	102½	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	88
Lack. & West'n. bds.	97	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	100
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	97	Chi. & Gt. East'n 1st M.	83
Del. L. & W. 2d M.	96½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex'd.	91		

The old New-York Stock Exchange Board on Monday held their annual election for officers. Mr. JOHN WARREN, the President in 1867, having declined a reëlection, Mr. WILLIAM SEARLS was made President, and the following other executive officers were reëlected; Messrs. M. A. WHEELOCK, First Vice-President; A. H. DYETT, Second Vice-President; D. C. HAYS, Treasurer; GEORGE H. BRODHEAD, Secretary; J. W. MUNRO, Assistant Secretary; and E. A. SHIPMAN, Rollkeeper. Mr. J. T. WINCHESTER, of the firm of GINTER, COLQUITT & Co., was this day elected a member of the Open Board of Stock Brokers.

The following are the comparative earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the first week in May:

1868	$78,778
1867	64,576
Increase	$14,202

Comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the first week in May:

1868	$84,833
1867	82,672
Increase	$2,161

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending April 29 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,107,502	Increase	£3,991
Public deposits	4,806,109	Increase	580,934
Other deposits	19,916,893	Decrease	432,148
Gov't. Securities	13,277,696	No change.	
Other Securities	18,083,775	Increase	250,927
Notes unemployed	10,236,365	Decrease	139,180

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,151,105, being an increase of £211,085; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £20,632,886, showing an increase of £105,786 when compared with the previous return.

Transfers of Real Estate—May 13.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, w. s., No. 479, 26.4x200; Av.-D, w. s., Nos. 97 and 99, 36.6x77; 3d-st., Nos. 301 and 303, 40x96	nom.
Division-st., No. 113, 25.11x63	$2,600
Forsyth-st., w. s., 117 ft. s. of Houston-st., 26x28, with rear lot, 26x38.10	9,200
Franklin-st., n. s., No. 114, 25x100	30,350
Orchard-st., w. s., 50 ft. n. of Stanton-st., 22.4x21.6 x2x66.1x25.4x87.6	30,000
Pitt-st., e. s., 150 ft. s. of Rivington-st., 25x100	15,500
12th-st., n. s., 250 ft. n. of 5th-av., 25x106.6	27,250
21st-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	20,000
29th-st., n. s., 384.8 ft. e. of 7th-av., 40.4x48.9x38.1x50 x1.5.10x44.5x53.4x42.10	40,000
34th-st., s. s., 122 ft. w. of 2d-av., 15x98.9	13,000
44th-st., n. s., 143.9 ft. w. of 6th-av., 18.9x100.4	20,000
52d-st., s. s., 250 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100.4	10,000
53d-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 50x100.5	25,000
81st-st., n. s., 93 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20.6x76.10x9.2x1.4x 13.6x83.11	2,020
83d-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2	6,000
83d-st., s. s., 260 ft. e. of 5th-av., 25x102.2	6,000
95th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x100.8	2,800
104th-st., n. s., 166.8 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x100.11	5,000
106th-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 12th-av., 325x100.11	27,000
115th-st., n. s., 400 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x66.2x—x82.3; 115th-st., n. s., 500 ft. w. of 7th-av., 50x34x—x50.1	3,250
123d-st., n. s., 348.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 16.8x99.11	6,500
126th-st., s. s., 140 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25x99.11	2,000
126th-st., n. s., 450 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x99.11	1,850
10th av. and 67th st., n. e. corner, 25.5x40	3,750

Leases Recorded.

Centre-st., No. 19; 2 years, per year	$3,000
3 years, per year	3,500
64th-st., n. s., 180 ft. w. of 3d-av., 20x100.5, 20 years, per year	200
Avenue U and 11th-st., n. e. cor.; 5 years, per year	900
5 years, per year	1,100
6th-av., No. 275, 5 years, per year	1,500

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Bay-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of exterior line of Gowanus Bay, 100x175	$12,000
Carroll-st., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 20x100	nom.
Chauncey-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of Stuyvesant-av., 25 x200	1,000
Clarkson-st., s. s., 1,425 ft. e. of Main-st., 200x200	6,000
Concord-st., s. s., 50.3 ft. w. of Stanton-st., 25x102.8	4,200
Court-st., e. s., 25 ft. n. of Church-st., 20.10x100	1,000
Dean-st., n. s., 350 ft. of New-York-av., 75x114.5	1,575
Henry and Cranberry sts., s. e. corner, 33x65	10,000
Hoyt-st., w. s., 89 ft. s. w. of Bergen-st., 20.6x75	6,250
Jackson-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Smith-st., 50x100	1,025
Jacob-st., n. w. s., 120 ft. n. of Evergreen-av., 80x100	682
Leonard-st., e. s., 104.9 ft. s. of Calyer-st., 20x100	3,200
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 66 ft. n. of Scholes-st., 21.6x100	6,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of New-York-av., 30x100	8,500
Powers and Lorrimer sts., n. w. corner, 22x60	2,800
Pulaski-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	4,000
Pulaski-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	4,000
Remsen-st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	6,500
Sullivan-st., s. w. s., 145 ft. n. w. of Dwight-st., 20 x100	400
Skillman-st., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 125x100	2,900
Steuben-st., e. s., 99.7 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 50x 100	1,030
Sullivan-st., s. w. s., 145 ft. n. w. of Dwight-st., 20 x100	400
Van Buren-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x 100	5,350
Varet-st., n. s., 36.6 ft. e. of Broadway, 14.4x100 x104x—	1,500
Warren-st., e. s., 40.9 ft. e. of Henry-st., 76.10½x45x77x 40.9	6,000
North 2d-st., s. s., 87.6 ft. w. of Dutch Reformed Church land, 25x100	2,750
5th-st., e. s., 100 ft. s. of Messerole-av., 25x100	650
7th-st., s. w. s., 200 ft. n. of 3d-av., 250x100	487
North 7th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 2d-st., 25x 100, q. c.	285
North 7th-st., n. e. s., 150 ft. n. w. of 2d-st., 25x100	714
South 9th-st., n. s., 40 ft. e. of 2d-st., 20x75	12,000
Baltic-av. and Monroe-st., n. e. cor., 50x100	350
Clermont-av., w. s., 225 ft. s. of Flushing-av., 101.3½x25x101.6¾x25	100
Clermont-av., w. s., 345.5 ft. s. of Fulton-av., 25x100	1,350
DeKalb-av., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	7,000
De Kalb-av., s. s., 88.2 ft. e. of Cumberland-st., 21 x71x52x16x99.11	14,500
Fulton-av., n. s., 188.11 ft. n. w. of Franklin-av., 20.4x91	13,200
Fulton-av., s. e. s., 183.11 ft. n. w. of Franklin-av., 20.4 x91	13,200
Hudson-av., w. s., 264.9 ft. s. of Concord-st., 21x100	850
Lafayette-av., s. s., 60.6 3-5 ft. e. of Navy-st., 20x 88.4½x220.0 1-5x87.6¾	9,500
Lafayette-av., n. s., 38.4 ft. w. of Washington-av., 19x51.4	8,000
Lafayette-av., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Nostrand-av., 18.9 x100	3,500
Myrtle-av. and Jefferson-st., n. e. cor., 38x94	4,000
Rodgers-av. and Butler-st., n. w. cor., 100x93.1½x 24.7	600
3d-av. and 19th-st., s. w. cor., 32.11x100, (irregular lot)	4,050
5th-av., s. w. s., lots Nos. 500, 501, 502, Story Map	3,300
6th-av., e. s., 21 ft. s. of 16th-st., 18.2x80	3,000

Leases Recorded.

4th and South 4th sts., n. w. cor., frame house, 5 years, per year	$1,000
Fulton-av., No. 1,329, 5 years, per year	1,400
Fulton and Albany avs., s. w. cor., store, &c., 4 years, per year	150
Meeker-av., near Penny Bridge, store, &c., 4 years, per year	190

Flatlands.

One acre adjoining Starnoliff & Baisley's	$400
Brooklyn, Bath and Coney Island roads, s. w. cor., indefinite plot	600

NEW JERSEY.

Jersey City.

Lot No. 16, block 150, map of Harrison's, 25x100	$4,250

Hoboken.

Adams-st., e. s., lot No. 11, block No. 51, Coster estate, 25x100	$600
Garden-st., e. s., 216 ft. s. of 7th-st., 13x95	5,300
Lots Nos. 27 to 32, inclusive, block No. 131, Coster estate	3,000
Hill and Morris sts., s. w. corner, 50x130	1,300

Hudson City.

Lot No. 27, block 2, Hespe and Weber map, 25x105	$850
Henderson-av., Lots Nos. 115 and 116, each 25x100	1,800
Washington-av., w. s., near Hutton-st., lot No. 125, 25x100	2,100
Lots Nos. 50 and 51, block No. 17, map of Baldwin Gilchrist et al.	1,800

Bergen.

West View-av., s. s., 300 ft. s. of West Side-av., 25 x148	$425
Lafayette-st., n. s., 834 ft. w. of Halladay-st., 16.7¼x50	1,750
Lots Nos. 14 and 15, Richard Van Reyper's estate, each 75x146	3,150
Gardners-av., w. s., plot of 6,033 square feet	2,088
Bergen Point road and Chestnut-st., w. cor., 595x 200x454x243	10,000
Lexington-av., lots Nos. 65 and 67; Oxford-av., lots Nos. 66 and 68	blk. 1. 1,600
Prospect and Bergen avs., s. w. cor., 213x97x200x97	4,200

Greenville.

Montgomery-st., w. s. 62 6x100	$3,500

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, No. 140 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 14, 1868.

THIS BANK IS NOW ISSUING DEPOSIT RECEIPTS OR CERTIFICATES, payable on demand, bearing 3 and 4 per cent. interest, according to time and amount.

Parties opening active, stationary or collection accounts are invited to communicate with this Bank.

Both City and country accounts received.

GEO. T. BAKER, Cashier.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 13, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	24	Barley, bushels	
Flour, bbls.	7,377	Malt, bushels	4,700
Flour, bags		Peas, bushels	
Cornmeal, bbls.		Pork, bbls.	82
Cornmeal, bags		Cut Meats, pkgs.	231
Wheat, bushels	7,690	Lard, pkgs.	490
Corn, bushels	31,900	Beer, tcs. and bbls.	172
Rye, bushels		Whisky, bbls.	
Oats, bushels		Petroleum, bbls.	1,020

ASHES—Have been quiet to-day at $8 50 for Pots, and $11 25@$11 50 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in less request and rather heavy, including Java at 23c.@24c.; Maracaibo, 16c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16c.@17½c.; Rio, 9c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 15c.@15½c.; Domingo, 14¾c.@15½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been in more active request to-day, chiefly for shipment and on speculative account, at firmer and rising prices. The sales add up 4,263 bales, including 228 bales to spinners, 1,860 bales to speculators, and 2,175 bales to shippers.

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	27	27¼	27½@27¾
Good Ordinary	28	28¼	28½@28¾
Low Middling	29	29¼	29½@29¾
Middling	30	30¼	30½@30¾
Good Middling	31	31¼	31½@31¾

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Sales.
Receipts thus far this week	3,126
Receipts last week	4,047
Receipts preceding week	4,130
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	331,703
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1867	559,225
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	278,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	197,728
Exports since Sept. 1	351,425
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	77,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Receipts at all the ports, since Sept. 1, 1867	2,083,000
Receipts same time 1866–7	1,691,500
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,331,988
Receipts preceding cotton year	2,154,476
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1867, to latest mail dates	1,531,000
Exports same time 1866–7	1,254,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,557,054
Exports preceding cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports Aug. 31, 1867	80,296
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, at latest mail dates	205,000
Estimated stock same time in 1867	365,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and the low grades have been quoted a trifle lower, on a light business. Sales have been reported since our last of 7,600 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $8 35@$9 25; very inferior to fair ordinary extra State at $9 50@$10; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat extra State at $10@$10 75, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop extra Ohio at $9 85@$10 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote.

Superfine State and Western	$8 35@$9 25
Extra State	9 50@10 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 35@14 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	9 85@10 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	10 40@14 00
Extra Genesee	10 80@14 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	11 25@16 75

Southern Flour has been very quiet at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls. at $10@$11 10 for poor to fair, and $11 10@$15 50 for fair to very superior extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is in demand and about steady; sales have been reported of 1,275 sacks at $11 75@$13 75 for extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is more active at $8@$9 90 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 700 bbls. Corn Meal is in better request at $5 75@$5 85 for Jersey; $5 40@$5 50 for Western; $5 50 for City, $6 for Brooklyn, $5 75 for State, and $6 40@$6 50 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,100 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been more inquired for to-day, mainly for export, and prime parcels of Spring closed rather steadier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 113,000 bushels, including White Wisconsin at $2 80@$2 85; Amber do. at $2 80@$2 82½; No. 1 Spring at $2 45@$2 48; No. 2 Spring at $2 37@$2 39; Nos. 1 and 2, mixed, part at $2 40; Amber Pennsylvania at $2 75@$2 80; White Kentucky on private terms; and choice White California at $3 20 ⅌ bushel. Corn has been quiet and prices have been a little irregular. Sales have been reported of 59,000 bushels, at $1 17@$1 18½ for New Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 17@$1 19 for Old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; $1 22½@$1 25 for New Yellow Jersey, Western and Southern, and $1 25 for prime White Western, in store, ⅌ bushel. Rye continues in moderate demand at $2 05@$2 10 for Western, State and Canada, ⅌ bushel; sales 16,500 bushels. Barley has been quiet but steady. Barley Malt sells slowly at $2 10@$2 18 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been in demand and firmer; sales have been reported of 39,000 bushels Western at 88c., delivered, and 87½c., in store, ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been quiet to-day at 80c.@85c. for shipping, and $1 25@$1 60 for poor to very choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in demand at 75c.@$1 05 for short and long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are quite dull, including American at 10c.@40c. for new; older growths, 5c.@20c., and foreign at 20c.@40c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 20c.@30c.; choice to fancy, 35c.@40c. Eastern, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; prime to choice, 25c.@35c. Wisconsins, common to fancy, 20c.@45c. Michigans, common to fair, 10c.@15c.; good to prime, 25c.@35c. Yearlings of all grades, 10c.@20c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c. Foreign—Canadians, 10c.@40c.; Bavarians, 25c.@35c.; Belgians, 20c.@25c., ⅌ lb.

LATHS—Have been in more request at $3 25@$3 50 for Eastern ⅌ thousand.

MOLASSES—Has been salable and firm, including Porto Rico at 55c.@75c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 85c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been quiet to-day, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@60c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $5@$5 25; Resin at $3 18@$10 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 12@$4 12; Pitch at $3 37@$3 50 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in demand, including Crude Whale at 78c.@80c.; Bleached Whale at 85c.; Crude Sperm at $2@$2 05; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 18; Lard Oil at $1 25@$1 60; Red Oil at 75c.@$1 10; Linseed Oil at $1 15@$1 18; Olive, $2 40@$2 50 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in moderate request at 13c.@13½c. for Crude in bulk; 18c.@19c. for do. in bbls.; 28c.@31c. for Refined, in bond, and 33½c.@34½c. for Refined, free, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been inactive and depressed in price to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,600 bbls., in lots, at $28 43@$28 55, closing at $28 50 for New Western; $27 37@$27 62, for old Mess; $24 50@$25 for Prime Mess; $27@$27 12 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats continue dull but steady. Sales equal to 180 pkgs. at 17½c.@18½c., chiefly at 18c., for Hams; 20c.@22c. for bagged do.; and 13½c.@14c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been quiet to-day and quoted at 14½c.@15c. for Cumberland Cut; 16c.@16½c. for Short Rib; 16½c.@16¾c. for Long Clear, and 17½c.@17½c. for Short Clear, ⅌ lb.; sales have been reported of 75 boxes. Lard has been in moderate demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 930 tcs. and bbls., at 18c.@19c. for poor to choice. Beef rules dull at $15@$20 50 for Plain Mess; $20 50@$24 75 for Extra do., and $9@$15 for interior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 245 bbls. Tierce Beef continues inactive, including Prime Mess at $35@$39 and India Mess at $40@$43 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams have been quiet at $35@$36 50 ⅌ bbl.; sales 80 bbls. Butter and Cheese have been dull to-day.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh pails, State and Jersey, ⅌ lb.	52 @55
Pennsylvania, ⅌ lb.	52 @55
State, firkins, ⅌ lb.	none.
State, half-firkin, tubs, ⅌ lb.	46 @47
Welsh, tubs, ⅌ lb.	44 @45
Western, firkins, ⅌ lb.	none.
Western, tubs, ⅌ lb.	40 @42

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	16½@17
Factory Dairies, fine quality, ⅌ lb.	15¾@16¼
Factory Dairies, common to fair quality, ⅌ lb.	13½@15
Farm Dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	15½@16½
Farm Dairies, fair to good, ⅌ lb.	14 @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese, ⅌ lb.	10 @

SUGARS—Have been in fair request at buoyant prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 840 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10⅝c.@13½c., and 190 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@11½c., and an invoice of Manilla at 11⅜c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars are in more demand at from 14⅛c.@16½c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 175,000 lbs. Tallow at 11½c.@12½c.; 31,000 lbs. Stearine at 17½c.@19c.; 27,000 lbs. Grease at 9c.@11½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been nominally quoted at 26c.@30c., in bond, ⅌ gallon, on a very dull market.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken 400 bales Cotton, by steamer, at 5-32d. ⅌ lb.; 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 5½d. ⅌ bushel. For London, 50 tons Measurement Goods, by steamer, at 25s. ⅌ ton. For a direct port in the Bristol Channel, a Danish bark, with 2,000 quarters Wheat, at 5s. 9d. ⅌ quarter. For Plymouth and orders, a British bark, with 2,500 quarters Wheat, at 6s. 6d., or if to a direct port, at 6s. ⅌ quarter.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BAY HORSE—15½ HANDS, EIGHT YEARS old, sound and kind, having been driven the past season to a phaeton, and now sold for want of use. Inquire at stable, No. 33 East 12th-st., or of the owner, No. 49 East 10th-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF VERY FINE BAY CARriage horses, about 15 hands high, steady, safe and good travelers. May be seen and tried at private stable, No. 154 West 31st-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn. Several excellent servants on hand for the country.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG woman, to take care of children, or the entire charge of a baby, a situation; has good city references; two years in her last place; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 160, new No. 314, East 31st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITUation in a private family; is fully competent at the business in all its branches; best of City reference; would assist in a little washing if required. Can be seen for two days at No. 431 4th-av., near 30th-st., in the bookstore.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to wait on a lady and sew; best City references; no objections to the country. Inquire at No. 26 West 25th-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as first-class chambermaid and waitress; has first-class City reference. Call for one day at No. 246 West 38th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, washing and fluting; taken either by the month or dozen; the best of City references will be given. Apply to No. 504 West 26th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation in a private family to take care of children; or would wait on an elderly lady; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 144 East 15th-st., near Irving-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook; would assist with the washing and ironing in a private family; can produce good City reference from last employer. Call at No. 100 West 37th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as chambermaid and waitress; willing to assist in the washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 107 West 18th-st., first floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, (PROTESTant,) a situation to take care of a child or do chamberwork; is willing to make herself useful; would prefer the country; wages not so much an object as a home. Can be seen for two days at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a good cook, and is willing to do the rough washing; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply for two days at No. 106 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in a small private family as cook and to assist in the washing; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 653½ 7th-av., between 48th and 49th sts. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands soups, meats and all kinds of game, boning and larding, and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 200 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; has twelve years' reference from one place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 204 27th-st., near 7th-av., for two days, from 10 to 3.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 210 West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART young woman as waitress; she thoroughly understands her business, and is willing to go in the country; best City reference given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 141 West 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as good cook; is an excellent baker and pastry cook; has the best of City reference from her last employer. Can be seen until engaged at No. 118 Amity-st., rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; is fully competent; understands fluting and all kinds of fine washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 53 East 34th-st. Best City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as good plain cook, or would do general housework in a small family; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 316 12th-st., near 2d av., first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as cook; understands her business perfectly, and can produce the most satisfactory reference in City or country; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 337 East 11th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, family washing to do at her own home; understands her business in all its branches; can flute neatly; particular attention paid to family washing. Address MARY RILEY, No. 329 West 26th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOman a situation as chambermaid and do the fine washing, or would go as laundress; first-class City references can be given from her last place. Can be seen till suited at 234 East 29th-st., one flight up, backroom.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, a situation as first-rate cook; can make the best of bread and pastry; has no objection to go in the country; has good City reference from last place. Call at No. 158 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A FIRST-CLASS waitress by a respectable young woman; good City reference. Apply, for two days, at No. 147 East 33d-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., one pair of stairs, backroom.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress; can take care of a baby from its infancy, or would do chamberwork; would like to go traveling or to the country; City reference. Call at No. 211 East 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT cook, who is willing to assist with the coarse washing, a situation; is a good meat and pastry cook; willing to go into the country for the Summer. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse, who can take entire charge of an infant from its birth, or grown children, a situation; no objections to the country, or to travel; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as seamstress in a private family; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Call at No. 115 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT HAND, WASHing and ironing and going out to day's work; best reference can be given. Call for one day at No. 248 West 38th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A GOOD GIRL in either City or country as waitress and chambermaid; the best of references can be given from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 8th-st. (St. Mark's-place.)

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as lady's maid or seamstress; understands dressmaking and hair-dressing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 7 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN woman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or chambermaid and laundress; City reference. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse; is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth. Call, for two days, at her present employer's, No. 294 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress; has three years' City references. Apply at No. 367 6th-av., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid, who is capable of sewing, if necessary. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, WITH good reference, a place in a respectable private family, to cook and do the coarse washing. Call at No. 239 46th-st.; ring No. 4 bell.

WANTED.—A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her laundress, whom she can recommend highly. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 40 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress; can give the best City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for one day at No. 510 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in taking care of children; has best City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A STEADY, HONEST WOMAN, to take care of a family's house through the Summer and do their washing; is an excellent laundress; has the best of City reference. Call at 122 West 40th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN A situation as first-class laundress; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 36 Bond-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as plain cook and assist with the washing, or would take care of a house and do the washing. No. 334 East 21st-st., second floor, back room, near 1st-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is a good sewer. No. 100 West 48th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS, TOgether, to go to the country; one as cook, who is a good baker; the other as waitress; have good City reference. Apply at No. 159 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A woman with good references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 85 East Broadway for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL OF 17 A SITUation as child's nurse, and do light chamberwork. Call for two days at No. 85 East Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as waitress; would do general housework. Call for two days at No. 302 East 26th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 309 East 32d-st., 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. No. 6 Eldridge-st., between Canal and Division sts., basement.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse, and to do plain sewing; good City reference given. Apply at No. 39 22d-st.

WANTED—WASHING, BY A WOMAN WHO understands doing it first-rate; good reference given. Call at No. 298 7th-av., top floor, back rooms.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOman, who has acted in the capacity of housekeeper in the first families for a number of years, and is thoroughly acquainted with all its details, and will attend to them with interest, having just terminated an engagement, desires to obtain a similar position; unexceptionable references. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 4,461 Post Office, New-York.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S WASHING and ironing done at No. 209 West 26th-st.; good City reference if required. Call or address Mrs. GARDNER.

A LADY LEAVING FOR EUROPE wishes to procure a situation for her chambermaid, who is capable of waiting at table. Apply at No. 114 5th-av.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED.—A LADY DESIRES TO OBTAIN A situation for a woman who has been in her employ for ten years, as cook in a small family or to take charge of a house during a family's absence; the woman is an excellent cook and thoroughly reliable. Application may be made at No. 17 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WELSH WOMAN, A situation as infant's nurse; can take full charge, night and day, and is a good seamstress; will go to the country if required; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 364 Bowery, second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as thorough chambermaid and to assist with the washing; would like to go to the country for the Summer with a family; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 327 East 16th-st., near Livingston-place.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN WOMAN a situation as first-class cook, or to do general housework in a small family; best City reference given; no objections to the country. Call or address Mrs. MYERS, No. 398 6th-av., top floor, front.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as nurse and seamstress; can operate on Wheeler and Wilson's machine; no objection to the country for the Summer; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A situation as nurse and seamstress; is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 241 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., Room 12.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; is a good baker of bread and biscuit, and understands all kinds of meats, soups, fish and game; has first-class reference. Can be seen till suited at No. 338 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A SITuation to cook; can do every kind of good plain cooking and baking; will assist with the washing, if required, or will go as laundress alone, in City or country; best of reference. Call at No. 384 Bowery, second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS BY one who thoroughly understands her business; first-class City references. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 115 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, who can do French fluting, clear starching, &c., a situation in the country; good references. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—IN COUNTRY OR CITY, BY A chambermaid and waitress, a situation; no objection to take the place of nurse and seamstress. Apply as No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION FOR a little nurse girl in some nice family, where the child would be well treated. Call at No. 342 7th-av., near 33d-st., front room, over the store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; can cut, fit and do all kinds of plain sewing; best of City reference. Address No. 113 West 31st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook and assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 346 6th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress, or would assist with chamberwork; has good City reference; would be willing to go in the country. Call at 161 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL A situation as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 113 East 29th-st.; can give the best City references.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, A SINGLE MAN, a situation; he has the most respectable references for his capacity over green-houses, graperies, and all kinds of gardening. Address GARDENER, care of Messrs. Bliss & Co., Agricultural seed-store, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN, lately landed, a situation as coachman, or would go as groom; understands his business thoroughly; no objections to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address W. K., private stables, No. 20 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, a Scotchman, who is well acquainted with the business in all its branches; can give the very best references as to character and capability; none need apply unless wanting a first-class man to fill a first-class situation. Apply to J. BUIST, No. 807 Broadway.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, porters, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, seamstresses, ladies' maids, nurses, houseworkers, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED.—AN INTELLIGENT YOUNG GENtleman will accompany a family to Europe as valet or traveling companion; is thoroughly familiar with the details of travel; references. Address TRAVELER, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman and groom; he thoroughly understands his business and can give first-class City reference; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a country place. Address C. R., Box 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class middle-aged man; is thoroughly conversant with his business; can clip and singe; character unexceptionable. Address J. C., Box No. 201 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman, of long experience, who knows his business; will assist in the garden; has good references; can make himself useful. Address J. M., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man, or as groom, or to travel with a gentleman; can give 17 years' City reference. Call on or address T. M., No. 740 6th-av.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single man; thirteen years' reference; understands green-houses, grapes, fruits, flowers, and vegetables. Address F. F., care seed store No. 23 Fulton-st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A single young man lately arrived from the old country; has the best reference, which can be certified by a gentleman in this City. Apply at No. 23 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man; best City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address J. R. K., Station H.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GERMAN MAN, A situation as coachman; first-class City reference. Address F. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A PERSON ACQUAINTED WITH the lumber trade and qualified by his experience and knowledge to undertake the sale of valuable white pine lands, most advantageously located in Pennsylvania. Address, with references and statement of precedents, N. R., Post Office Box No. 4,695.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY RESIDING fifteen miles from New-York, a Protestant nurse for young children, willing to assist in sewing or light chamberwork; a neat, truthful girl will have a pleasant, permanent home; an orphan preferred. Address, for three days, PALISADES, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draughtsman for Cleveland, Ohio; one experienced in church architecture preferred; must be capable of taking charge of the office. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

WANTED—IN AN OLD AND WELL-KNOWN cloth house an experienced salesman with a large trade which he can control; no inexperienced person need apply. Address, with full particulars, Box No. 1,753 New-York Post Office.

WANTED—AN HONEST AND ACTIVE YOUNG man, with some knowledge of book-keeping, to take charge of the office of a gas-light company; salary $600 per annum, with prospect of increase. Address immediately W. R. B., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AS LADY'S MAID, TO ACCOMPAny a family to Paris in June; one who can bring proof of her usefulness at sea. Address Box No. 606 Post Office, with name and references.

ENTRY CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man living with his parents, and one who is correct in figures, can hear of a situation by addressing in own handwriting, E. C., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A COOK, LAUNDRESS, AND chambermaid in a large family, with good City references. Apply, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at No. 211 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS chambermaid and to assist with the washing. Call between 9 and 11 at No. 25 East 22d-st.

IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
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Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1868.

ADVERTISEMENT.—AN ARMY MEDICAL Board, to consist of Surgeon J. B. Brown, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.; Surgeon H. R. Wirtz, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A.; Surgeon John Moore, Brevet Col., U. S. A.; and Assistant-Surgeon A. A. Woodhull, Brevet Lieut.-Col., U. S. A., will meet in New-York City, on the 1st of May next, for the examination of Assistant-Surgeons U. S. Army, for promotion, and of candidates for admission into the Medical Staff of the U. S. Army.

Applicants must be between 21 and 30 years of age, physically sound, and graduates of a regular medical college.

Applications for permission to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-General U. S. Army, and must state the full name, residence and date and place of birth of the candidate.

Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the medical service of the army during the late war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and date and place of service, and testimonials from officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing examination, as it is an indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

The number of vacancies now existing in the Medical Corps of the Army is thirty-nine.

J. K. BARNES, Surgeon-General U. S. A.

INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, FROM $20 to $40 each, for in or out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one; having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about; invalids' carriages to order. State your case and send stamp for circular. STEPHEN W. SMITH, No. 90 William-st., N. Y.

TRAVELERS' ARTICLES—WHOLESALE and retail. Sole-leather trunks, ladies' dress trunks for American and European travel, elegant morocco and Russia leather bags, drinking cups, flasks, &c. JOHN CATTNACH, manufacturer and importer, corner Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED.—Desertion, drunkenness, &c., sufficient cause; no publicity; no charge until divorce obtained; advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney, &c., No. 78 Nassau-st.

WANTED—TO HIRE, SETTEES TO ACCOMmodate about 400 persons during the Summer months, for church purposes. Address R. S. H., No. 644 Broadway.

SHOW CASES OLD AND NEW OF ALL descriptions sold at the lowest prices by HOFFMAN & FERSON, No. 148 Chatham-st.

PAPER HANGINGS FOR SALE CHEAP,—Slightly damaged in their manufacture. Apply at the factory, No. 112 East 50th-st., near 3d-av.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE WHITE COCKADE. Characters by Messrs. Charles Fisher, J. H. Stoddart, B. T. Ringgold, J. B. Polk, J. C. Williamson, W. J. Leonard, B. Durand, Mrs. Jennings, Miss Kate Ranoe, Miss Annie Ward, Miss Mary Barrett, and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LOST. Characters by Messrs. John Dyott, G. C. Boniface, Charles Hale, Miss Kate Newton, Miss Celia Logan, Mrs. G. G. Boniface, Miss Lillie Eldridge and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THE WHITE FAWN.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA—ENGLISH OPERA. By the Richings Opera Company.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Emilie Rigl, Miss M. Blake, Miss Lillie Whiting and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
CONNIE SOOGAH. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
PARIS AND HELEN and TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
DREAM AT SEA, FRA DIAVOLO, &c. Leading characters by Mr. W. H. Whalley.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
HUMORISTS AND VOCALISTS.

MADISON-SQUARE HALL.
No. 954 Broadway.
PANORAMA OF THE WAR. Explained by Miss Sallie B. Goodrich.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
PIANO CONCERT. By the Blind Negro Tom.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
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THE GREAT NATIONAL PAINTING OF THE "NEW REPUBLIC." By Ferd. Pauwels.

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EXHIBITION OF CELEBRATED PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

In the House of Commons last night Mr. Gladstone introduced a bill to prevent further appointments to livings in the Irish Church, and also to suspend proceedings by the Irish Church Establishment Commission.

The funeral of Lord Brougham, Ex-High Chancellor of England, took place at Cannes, France, yesterday.

The Queen, attended by the Prince and Princess of Wales, yesterday laid the corner stone of the Thames Hospital, opposite the Houses of Parliament.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman called up the bill providing for the admission of Arkansas, and urged its immediate consideration. After some debate, the bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The Senate then adjourned to Saturday.

In the House, Mr. Schenck made an explanation in regard to a telegraphic report, to the effect that Collector Bailey, of New-York, had been arrested through the instrumentality of a detective of the Committee on Ways and Means. Mr. Schenck said the Committee employed no detectives, and the most they knew of the "dective" referred to was, that he had given some unimportant testimony before the Committee. The bill authorizing the Whitehall and Plattsburg Railroad Company to lay a track across the Government property at Plattsburg was passed. The bill providing for the admission of several Southern States was taken up, when Mr. Stevens stated that debate would be allowed during the whole day, but that a vote would be demanded to-morrow. Mr. Beck then made a lengthy argument in opposition to it.

GENERAL.

Most of the dealers in Detroit have been selling coal oil bearing the brand of Ohio State Inspectors, certifying it to stand the fire test at 110 degrees, as required by law. Lately the United States officers claim to have discovered that the oil so branded will not stand the test, and they accordingly arrested two or three hundred grocers, the other day, for selling it. The penalty is a fine of from $100 to $500, and imprisonment. There is, of course, a great commotion in the trade, and a meeting was held at the Board of Trade Room, on Friday, to take measures for trying the validity of the tests applied by the Government officers, and for contesting the constitutionality of the United States law which establishes the standard of oil, and fixes the punishment for selling inferior grades. A committee was appointed to employ lawyers, and provide for the defence of the arrested parties.

Sergt. Frank Forrester, Company H, Twenty-ninth Infantry, was recently tried, in Washington, by a general court-martial, upon a charge of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline. The specification recites that during the war he wrote a letter to the guerrilla Mosby, encouraging him to make a raid on Washington, and promising him assistance and information. The Court found the accused guilty, and sentenced him to be reduced to the ranks, and to forfeit to the United States $10 per month of his monthly pay. Gen. Emory, in approving the sentence, says that the sergeant doubtless intended the letter as a joke, but was calculated to disturb the public peace.

The citizens of Wilmington, N. C., have presented Col. R. T. Frank a handsome gold watch and chain, as a testimonial of appreciation of the equitable manner in which he has discharged his duties while occupying the position of Post-Commander.

Jonathan Green, popularly known as the "reformed gambler," was arrested in Cincinnati a day or two since on a charge of embezzlement. It is charged that while acting as agent for a wealthy lady in Athens, Ohio, Green defrauded her out of about $6,000. On being taken into custody he was handcuffed and taken to Athens for examination.

Anson Wolcott, a member of the Indiana State Senate, has recently recovered damages amounting to $12,742 against Albert S. Case. It appears that in 1856 Case sold the plaintiff five thousand acres of land in Benton County, at $5 an acre, on six years' time, and that subsequently, without cause, Case had repudiated the contract, thereby preventing Wolcott from making any further sales of the property. The Court held that the repudiation was unauthorized, and that Wolcott was entitled to damages in the full difference between the contract price of the lands and the value at the time of the repudiation. These damages were assessed by a jury as above stated.

The statue of Thomas Benton, for thirty years United States Senator from Missouri, will be inaugurated at St. Louis on the 27th inst., and unveiled by his daughter, Mrs. Gen. Fremont, who has been invited by Mr. Benton's many living friends to perform this interesting ceremony. The occasion will be one of great interest in the State.

Ira Coffin, a very prominent business man of Northern New-Hampshire, died on Sunday of congestion of the lungs, in Holderness, near Plymouth. He built several of the White Mountain hotels, and was characterized by marked energy and enterprise. He was about 60 years of age.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad have asked the Connecticut Legislature for an increase of stock; and the Danbury and Norwalk Railroad have petitioned for permission to extend their road.

In 1864 Gen. Banks issued an order confiscating the dividends upon the stock of the New-Orleans Gas Company, accruing to officers and others in the service of the Confederate Government and to all persons residing in the Confederate lines who had not renewed their allegiance to the United States Government. Gen. Buchanan has issued an order removing in certain cases the restraint imposed by Gen. Banks, and makes the order retroactive, so as to embrace all dividends due since the issuance of the peace proclamation.

The Adjutant-General of Connecticut reports that 2,859 soldiers' claims have been adjusted through his office, and that he has collected thereon the sum of $306,320, which amount has been paid, without charge, to the applicant. The brokers' fees thus saved to the poor soldiers would have amounted to $30,000.

Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, who has gone West to fight Mike McCoole, was arrested in Cincinnati yesterday immediately on his arrival, and compelled to give bail in the sum of $10,000, not to commit a breach of the peace within the State of Ohio.

Commodore Sands, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, reports that Brorsen's periodical comet was observed there by Prof. Hall, on the evening of the 11th. He says: "The comet is now approaching the earth, and is a bright telescopic object, with a round and well-defined nucleus, but probably will not become visible to the naked eye. It is visible in the north-west early in the evening."

Thomas Brown, who was murderously assaulted last week at Hampton Falls, N. H., died yesterday of his injuries. His wife, who was assaulted at the same time, died the next morning. This murdered couple were upward of 70 years of age. A man named Pike, who was formerly employed by Mr. Brown, and who was arrested on suspicion, has confessed to having committed the murders, and to robbing the house of about $700.

The question of admitting to bail John H. Surratt, the alleged assassination conspirator, was argued before Judge Carter, in the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, yesterday. The Court refused to grant the motion, and the prisoner was remanded.

The Toledo *Blade* mentions that an unusually large quantity of potatoes are being shipped from that city this Spring. A total of 80,420 bushels have been forwarded to various points already.

Gen. Meade has issued an order removing from office John T. Clarke, Judge of the Superior Court, Pataula Circuit, State of Georgia, for having published in the *Early County News* an order adjourning the Superior Court of Early County, assigning as a cause of such adjournment "the exercise on the part of the Major-General Commanding of illegal, unconstitutional, oppressive and dangerous orders and measures."

The New-Ulm, Minn., trials have been again postponed until November. The case of John Gut, who was tried last Winter and sentenced to be hung, has been appealed to the Supreme Court. The postponement was designed to await the decision, as it may affect the trial of the other prisoners.

The officers of the Seventh Massachusetts Regiment have voted to tender Companies B and D of the Twenty-second Regiment, New-York State Militia, an escort on their anticipated visit to Boston in July next.

In three counties in Massachusetts, this Spring, the number of divorces decreed by the Supreme Judicial Court is 68. In many counties the hearing of libels for divorces occupies nearly all of the time of the Judges.

Thomas Ball, the sculptor, will arrive in Boston about the 1st of June. He comes to this country for the purpose of seeing his grand equestrian statue of Washington cast and placed in a sightly position.

Mr. Henry Ward Poole, of South Danvers, Mass., is about to resume his former position as Professor of Mining in the National College in the City of Mexico. Mr. Poole is the author of many contributions on Mexican affairs.

It is now thought that a boat race between Havard and Oxford will be arranged for next year.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last evening. The Ward's Island Committee were empowered to receive plans and specifications for a new Lunatic Asylum. No other business of public importance was transacted.

An interesting paper on "Primeval Man and his Associates," was read last evening by John R. Bartlett before the Ethnological Society.

The messenger of a banking house, sent with a package containing $1,600 to the Post Office, to register it for Hamburg, has disappeared mysteriously, and no trace of him has yet been found. What adds to the singular nature of the occurrence is that the young man enjoys an unexceptionable character, and the entire confidence of his employers. His name is Robert P. Tillman.

Eight prisoners were tried yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, all of whom were convicted. Four were sentenced to the State Prison, three were remanded, and one was discharged under suspension of judgment.

The annual meeting of the American Home Missionary Society was held last evening at the rooms of the Society in the Bible House, when the reports of the Treasurer and Executive Committee were presented and adopted, and officers were elected for the ensuing year.

The total active militia force of the State of Connecticut is 3,977, fully armed and equipped. The inactive militia numbers 23,706. The number of persons assessed commutation tax is 17,789.

In accordance with representations from authentic sources, touching the extreme wants of the State Insane Asylum at Jackson, La, in the matter of food for the unfortunate inmates there confined, Gen. Buchanan has ordered his Chief Commissary to issue to the Asylum, until further notice, two hundred rations per day.

The National Temperance Society and Publication House celebrated its third anniversary last evening in the Cooper Institute. Mr. Wm. A. Booth presided, and Rev. Dr. Tallmadge, of Philadelphia; Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, and Rev. J.B. Dunn, of New-York, delivered able addresses. The annual reports were read by the Corresponding Secretary, showing the prosperous condition of the Society, and calling for funds with which to prosecute its work.

Justice Dodge, at the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, investigated the charge against Henry De Haven and Henry Longwood, accused of fraud in the sale of alcohol. The decision was reserved.

The trial of R. C. Enright and John S. Allen for uttering fraudulent bonds, was continued yesterday in the United States District Court, Eastern District, before Judge Benedict. Several witnesses for the defence were examined, and the counsel on both sides submitted their arguments. The Judge will give the case to the jury this morning.

The argument in the cases of Richard Schell vs. The Erie Railway Company, Bloodgood vs. The Same, and The People vs. The Same, was concluded yesterday by Mr. D. Field. The motions were heard by Judge Sutherland at Special Term, and they have occupied the attention of that Court for more than a week. The object of the counsel for the Drew interest is to obtain the dissolution of three injunctions granted by as many different Judges several weeks ago. The public interest in the Erie litigation has subsided in a remarkable degree within a week or ten days. The Judge reserved his decision.

Yesterday morning the American Tract Society held its thirty-fourth annual meeting at the Presbyterian Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. The annual report, giving an encouraging account of the work of the Society, was read, and addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Thomas DeWitt Talmage, of Philadelphia, Rev. Dr. John Hall, of this City, and Rev. Dr. Jessup, of Syria.

The thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held yesterday at Steinway Hall. Resolutions setting forth new labors for the organization were read, and addresses delivered by Wendell Phillips, Charles G. Burleigh, Mary Drew, and others. The attendance was not large, the day being inclement. In the evening a resolution was read, denouncing the efforts of persons who were endeavoring to deprive the colored people in the District of Columbia of political privileges, and speeches were delivered by Rev. John T. Sargent, Col. T. W. Higginson, Anna Dickinson, Wendell Phillips, and Elizabeth Cady Stanton.

Cotton was more active and dearer yesterday. Flour was in limited request and drooping. Wheat sold more freely, and closed more buoyantly. Corn and Oats were quiet. Rye was in good demand. Provisions were inactive. Pork and Lard tended downward. Groceries were quiet and firm, as a rule. Freights, rather dull and heavier, with 503 vessels of all classes in port.

Overawing and Overruling the Court of Impeachment.

There has been a good deal of exultation over the strength of our form of government, as about to be tested by the success of impeachment. Political presses and political orators, of high and low degree, have called the world to witness how calmly and quietly a free people could hurl from office the man they had placed at the nation's head, when he ceased to deserve the trust they had placed in his hands. No one doubted that the people would vindicate the boasts thus made on their behalf. No one feared for a moment that there would be any resistance to the deposition of the Chief Magistrate of the nation when he should be proved, in due form and on just grounds, to have deserved that highest mark of the nation's displeasure.

But the real test of our institutions is still to come,—and it comes in a novel and unexpected shape. Calmness of temper,—quiet submission to the judgment of the Court of Impeachment,—obedience, prompt and cheerful, to the judgment of the tribunal ordained by the Constitution for the trial of great offenders, are still required, but under circumstances widely different from those under which triumphant results were so confidently predicted. It remains to be seen whether popular feeling will tolerate an acquittal, as readily as it would have tolerated a conviction. It remains to be seen whether the Senate will be held in the same respect,—whether its functions will be deemed as august and sacred, and its decisions accepted with the same submissive deference to constitutional requirements, when they run counter to popular prejudice and party passion, as when they jump with the one and serve the needs and uses of the other.

Judging from present indications, we greatly fear we shall not stand the test. A crusade is on foot which seeks to overbear the oaths of Senators, the convictions of their judgments, the dictates of their consciences—everything like independence and fidelity in the discharge of high judicial duties—and trample them all under the feet of political rancor and partisan ferocity. We hear sometimes of criminal trials, in rude communities, where the verdict of the jury fails to meet the demands of the mob which had tolerated, in gloomy silence, the forms of law, so long as they promised to gratify its will, but which seizes on its victim and burns him at the stake, the moment he is acquitted by the legal tribunals. Party hatred, in the President's case, is more ingenious, but scarcely more just, and not a whit more decorous, than the hate of the mob in those not infrequent instances of frontier justice. It does not lynch the President, perhaps,—but it does the Judge and the Jury who threaten to disappoint its vengeance. The crusade of obloquy and defamation which has been opened upon Chief Justice Chase, and upon each Senator who hesitates to convict the President of the crimes and misdemeanors for which he has been tried, is utterly discreditable, not only to the men who are leaders in it, but to the public sentiment which tolerates and applauds it. And if, as seems not unlikely, it should prove successful, it will inflict a darker stain upon our institutions, and a deeper wound upon their reputation for justice and regard for law, than any event which has happened in our history up to the present time.

When the House of Representatives impeached the President, they invoked the Constitutional judgment of the Senate upon the question of his guilt. They did not appeal to the State Legislatures, or to the party majorities of the hour, or to the mass meetings, or the Grant clubs, or anti-slavery societies, or secret leagues of the country. They appealed, as they were required by the Constitution to do, to the judgments of individual Senators, acting under the binding responsibility of their oaths, solemnly sworn to render their verdict according to their personal conviction of the truth and justice of the case. The Senator who fails to render such a verdict simply perjures himself. The guilt of his perjury may, or may not, be extenuated by the motives which govern him; but he perjures himself none the less. The interested or unprincipled partisans whom his perjury pleases or profits, may excuse or applaud it; but it remains perjury all the same. The great body of the party may, under the sense of party interest which always takes the shape of the public good, deem his act patriotic and praiseworthy;—but all this does not change the character of the act itself. The Senator who votes the President guilty of "high crimes and misdemeanors" in office, while in his heart he does not believe him so, is as truly perjured as if he should swear he saw him commit a murder, when he did not see anything of the sort. No pressure, no menaces, no force can change the character of such an act. It is purely and exclusively an individual act,—one involving personal responsibility which cannot be transferred to anybody else, or in the slightest degree extenuated or modified. When Mr. Fessenden took the oath to render a verdict according to the law and the evidence, he took upon himself the absolute obligation, in all its length and breadth, so to do. It was not conditional. He did not swear to render a verdict according to the law and testimony, unless he should be "instructed" to do otherwise, or unless his party should expect him, or mass meetings, or secret clubs or party newspapers should command him, to vote *guilty*, whatever his opinions of the law and the facts might be. He and every other Senator in that trial took upon himself the highest and most solemn obligation that can be laid upon any human being, under the most awful sanctions that can be invoked for any human action, to discard every influence but the convictions of his own judgment and the dictates of his own conscience, in pronouncing his verdict upon the charges submitted to his decision. He cannot escape that obligation. There may be Senators who care nothing for it,—who deem the obligations and the interests of party to be more imperative than oaths, or conscience, or anything else. Such men never act under any sense of responsibility, for they never have any. Either it never belonged to their moral nature, or they have silenced and expelled it. But men who have it and who admit its authority, cannot escape it. They must obey it or outrage their consciences, and bid adieu to their self-respect. *That* choice they have, as every human being has, but they have no other.

We have held from the beginning of this trial that it had been conducted fairly and with paramount regard to the requirements of justice. That fact has been conceded on both sides. Prompt and absolute acquiescence in the decision of the Senate, whatever that decision might be, so it were fairly and honorably reached, has been at once the duty and the demand of the whole community. None have more loudly insisted upon it than the friends of impeachment; and none have more firmly and steadily concurred in that demand than we, who have doubted the wisdom, the justice and the good policy of the process from the beginning. But there can be no shadow of doubt that this obligation is absolute,—it rests upon the friends as well as the foes of impeachment, and it does not depend in the least upon the result. If submission is a duty in the case of conviction, it is equally a duty in the case of acquittal. If bribery, force, threats, undue coercion or influence of any kind are crimes when used to produce the one, they are equally crimes when used to produce the other. No man doubts that, if the President were to resort to any of these means to secure his own acquittal—if he were by menaces, promises of office or more open bribery, to swerve the judgment of the Senate from its real bent to his own advantage, and were thus to retain the office for which the Senate's real verdict deemed him unfit, a lasting discredit would be thereby inflicted upon the character and practical working of our form of government. The disgrace will be equally deep, and even more conspicuous, if his conviction be secured by similar appliances.

And if the leaders of the Republican Party think that party has anything to gain by *forcing* the result they seek—by bringing about the President's removal by other means than a fair, just and judicial conviction of his guilt, they will not have long to wait to find out their mistake. His removal, on the eve of a Presidential election, under any circumstances, even if the testimony were so clear and unimpeachable as to leave no shadow of doubt or distrust on the public mind, would have added to the weight which that party would have had to carry through the canvass. But his conviction and removal, without the clear conviction and settled judgment of the required majority of the Court that tries him—brought about by party violence, by personal or political menaces, by coercion or outside pressure of any sort,—will crush to the earth any party or any faction that dares to try it.

The Independence of the Senate.

The admirable independence which has been displayed by the ablest members of the Senate, in the face of the foulest personal abuse, the most malicious threats, and the most violent party opposition, is another vindication of the character of the Senate and another justification of its existence as a part of our political system. The body would deserve no place at all in our Constitutional order if it were to act merely as the organ of every whim of whatever may be the dominant faction of the hour, and to be whirled about by the hurricanes that every now and then sweep over the surface of our stormy Democracy.

The very object of the existence of the second chamber in a representative Government, is as a check upon the other House. It is a curb upon dangerous haste. It is a guard against legislation based upon excitement. The constitutional provisions for the organization of the Senate all look to the securing of this result. The fact that its members are elected by the State Legislatures instead of by the popular vote,—the circumstance of their long term of office, and the other circumstance of their only being eligible at an age when judgment is likely to predominate over passion, when levity is governed by experience, and opinions are enlarged by knowledge,—are for the very purpose of giving the Senate a superiority to influences that are temporary and to excitements that overcome the reason and sense of justice.

On the demand of the House, and under impeachment, the Senate have tried the President. For over two months they have listened to the voluminous testimony and the elaborate arguments offered by both sides. There has been no charge of unfairness in the trial, and no reason to suppose corruption in the Court. It is true that a large majority of the Senate were politically and personally opposed to the President, and favored his impeachment on the charges submitted by the House. It is true that a large majority of them were made to know that their political fortunes and individual interests would be subserved by the conviction of the accused. It is true there was reason to fear they might be overcome by influences to which human nature can rarely rise superior. But then, being sworn to give judgment upon the charges according to the testimony, there was ground to believe that substantial justice would be reached, and that conscience, honor, and the feeling of personal independence would assert themselves.

It has turned out that Republican Senators are divided in their opinions. Instead of voting according to what were urged as political necessities,—instead of subordinating their beliefs to the predominating feeling of their party,—instead of marching in line as the conscripts of despotism or bowing their necks to the yoke as the slaves of imperious masters,—they have chosen to act according to their personal responsibilities and convictions, even though they have to suffer loss, slander and outrage.

Those who have thus acted deserve honor and glory. They have shown that political independence is not yet lost among our public men, and that we have still political virtue that can rise superior to everything but itself. From our present point of view, it makes no difference whether the conduct of these Senators agrees with our views of policy or our ideas of the case. It makes no difference whether we look at the matter as they do, or come to the same conclusions as they have pronounced. It is enough that they have acted upon a higher principle than that of party; upon a nobler motive than that of personal interest. It is enough that they have vindicated that idea of personal independence which is so much endangered by the fanaticism of our politics. It is enough that they have vindicated the independence of the Senate, which is one of the strongest guards of the public liberties and of constitutional government. They have merited honor and glory, and will receive it from the just pen of history.

Tests of Moral Courage.

In every political crisis, the majority of men in official positions are content to float with the current. They sit in their seats and vote as the party dictates,—having no opinions of their own, or lacking the courage or the will to act upon them. It is only the few in any party, who feel the responsibility that rests upon them and who act upon it. Naturally enough they have to take all the blows of the contest: the acquiescent imbeciles, whose only notion of office is its easy chair and salary, drift with the tide, as unnoticed as any other straw on its surface.

The six or eight Republican Senators who hesitate about expelling the President for "crimes" of which they do not believe him guilty, are running a worse than Indian gauntlet. They are denounced, abused, vilified and threatened from every quarter. The smallest and paltriest of the curs of party of course yelp the loudest at their heels. But they are also assailed by the influential organs and representatives of their own party, and appeals are made to them which it is always hard for politicians to resist.

The temper and firmness of these men are to be tried now as those of few men have been tried before. Whether they will yield to the pressure, or maintain their own independence and integrity, remains to be seen. It would not be at all strange if some of them, at all events, should succumb and bend before the storm. No man in public life likes to separate from his party, or act in evident opposition to its wishes. It is always a painful thing to do,—and there are very many men, in high position, to whom it is much more painful than it is to set aside their own conscientious convictions and to forget that something is due to their self-respect.

One thing it is well enough to remember: party wrath seldom survives the act that evokes it, unless that act is followed by disaster. If the President's conviction and removal from office should put the whole power of the country into the hands of the extreme and ultra-Radicals, they would unquestionably wreak their vengeance on everybody who deprecated their violence and tried to temper their wrath. But if the President should be acquitted, and should behave himself decently during the brief remnant of his term, and if Gen. Grant should be elected, and peaceful restoration follow the triumph of the Republican Party, the very men who now hold the Radicals in check, and thus contribute to the result, will be thanked and rewarded, as having saved the Republican Party from self-destruction. Anybody who supposes the party can be aided by the process of dragooning now used to expel the President from office, will find himself deplorably mistaken, if the process should succeed.

Political Difference a Crime.

From the Tribune.

"No Senator has been more earnest than Mr. Trumbull in his denunciation of the President's *course*, or more consistent in his votes against *his policy*. These votes were given under the sanction of an oath. That oath is no less binding than the one which makes him a member of the Court of Impeachment. If Mr. Trumbull now thinks that President Johnson has been guilty of no crime, then we are to understand that his course for the last three years has been that of a heedless partisan. *To vote against President Johnson on every question of policy under the sanction of his oath as a Senator, and then to vote to acquit him of every wrong, is a very serious proceeding.* We do not know what the legal definition of such a course would be, but to us it looks like what the lawyers would define *as perjury*."

It seems scarcely possible that the *Tribune* can be serious in such talk as this. Mr. Trumbull has voted against the President's measures,—but he will not vote that these measures were *crimes*; and this, says the *Tribune*, is perjury. Does the *Tribune* believe that? Then its Editor, if a Senator, would vote to convict of *crime* every President and every public officer, who should differ from him in opinion on a public question and act upon that difference. Is there any shadow of pretext for taking such a position as that? Can any man of common intelligence expect to be believed sincere when he pretends to support it?

There never has been a President who agreed with Congress in everything. Washington did not,—Jackson did not,—Lincoln did not. Were they therefore guilty of such "crimes and misdemeanors" as should have subjected them to impeachment and removal? And was every member of Congress who opposed their acts, guilty of perjury because he refused or failed to impeach them?

The *Tribune* certainly knows that Senators may have disapproved of the whole tenor of Mr. Johnson's policy, and have voted against every one of his official acts,—and yet not feel that either the one or the other can be fairly charged against him as a "crime." Its attempt to blast the public and private characters of Senators who have done this,—to hold them up to "infamy" as perjured traitors, is itself infamous. It knows perfectly well that, in every act and impulse of his life, Senator Trumbull is as upright, honest and conscientious a man as lives. And the *Tribune's* readiness to blot and blast the character of such a man, because he has voted against its wishes, only shows its readiness to sacrifice everything to a party purpose.

Better Times in Georgia—Bright Prospects of the State.

The "Georgia Editor," whose brief note upon affairs in Georgia we published a few days ago, favors us with a longer letter about the condition of things in his State. He reiterates his former assurance, that Northern settlers are welcomed by the people of Georgia, and that the desire for white immigration is intensified by the dislike of negro supremacy. There is an aversion to those adventurers known as "carpet-baggers," who go South simply because they can there find opportunity for plunder, and who, under pretext of loyalty, attempt to set the blacks against the whites, and to bring about the disorganization of Southern society and industry. But Northern men who go to Georgia to till the soil, engage in trade, or prosecute any sort of business, are cordially received, encouraged and assisted.

The "Georgia Editor" will surprise Northern people considerably by his remarks about the industrial condition of Georgia. He says that the gross proceeds of last year's crops, including cotton, corn, wheat and rice, *were nearly, if not quite, as large as of any in the history of the State.* The cotton crop of the State—about 450,000 bales—at say $70 a bale, brought over $30,000,000. He does not venture upon an estimate of the precise proceeds of the wheat, corn and rice crops, nor of the timber; but his general estimate of the aggregate will enable any one to obtain sufficiently accurate knowledge. The factories of Georgia also, he says, have all declared large dividends, and are regarded among the most promising fields of enterprise; and he particularly designates those in two or three localities. In reference to the labor question, which has so greatly distracted the minds of the Southern people since emancipation, he observes that labor-saving implements and commercial manures add materially to the products of farms long drained of fertility by cotton culture, and with increasing industry among the whites, nearly, if not quite, compensate for the falling off in the number and efficiency of black laborers. There is no doubt whatever of the truth of the remark that there is no region on earth where farm labor is more remunerative than in Georgia, and especially in the middle and upper parts of the State, where cotton, grain, grasses and fruit are grown successfully.

The "Georgia Editor" explains why, since these facts are undeniable, there has been so much talk of poverty in Georgia. It is owing to certain arrangements resulting from the war, and to the changes that have been going on in industrial organization. He evidently believes, however, that good times are at hand, if the "delicious clime and beautiful country" about which he writes are not given up to "negro rule."

We confess to the greatest joy in hearing news of prosperity from any part of the Southern States. We have so long been used to accounts of suffering, want, depression and trouble,—we have had so many pictures of a dismal present and hopeless future, that the prospects of a different state of things being at hand, gives us uncommon pleasure. The South is such a magnificent region, its resources are so vast, its lands are so fertile and its crops so valuable, that it only requires good spirit among its people, and good treatment by their conquerors to make it happy and rich—far beyond anything it ever knew in the past.

MINOR TOPICS.

The whole country is uttering its sentiments on impeachment. Each State sends instructions, warnings and exhortations to its Senators, through its worthiest and most influential citizens. The voice of New-York comes from C. S. Spencer and Gen. Cochrane. The former demands that the Court withhold its verdict until four or five Southern States can be admitted and the jury packed by the Senators they will send. This admirable device comes with proper weight from this eminent criminal lawyer, and is the result of his professional experience. Gen. Cochrane observed that "truth cannot be trampled on with impunity," and he was accordingly more guarded in his remarks than Mr. Spencer. We hope that a copy of their speeches will be sent to both the New-York Senators—they may need their guidance and instruction.

The *Tribune's* Washington correspondent speaks of the efforts of the *President's* friends to "frighten or bully timid Senators." Does the *Tribune* consider itself among the "President's friends?" Its efforts to "frighten and bully timid Senators" have been more frantically zealous and desperate than those of all the President's friends put together.

It is suggested by some of the more moderate friends of impeachment that a suspension of the Senate's verdict will have quite as salutary an effect in restraining the President's conduct as his conviction and removal. It is feared that acquittal will have a bad effect upon him, by making him more audacious and insolent in his official action than ever; but that, with the verdict hanging over his head, he would keep himself within reasonable bounds. There may be some truth in this view of the case, but the course suggested is after all but a cowardly compromise with a plain duty. Senators owe it to themselves and the country to decide the case and return a verdict one way or the other as promptly as possible.

The Albany *Evening Journal* gives us to understand that the Legislature made no provision for submitting the new Constitution to the popular vote, because they did not wish to embarrass and complicate the Presidential canvass by introducing other issues. This may have been a good reason, but it ought to have been thought of before the Convention was held and the new Constitution framed.

Habit is very powerful, and in nothing is it more powerful than in politics. The Anti-Slavery Society goes on holding its annual meetings, passing its resolutions, uttering its protests against the sin of Slavery, and denouncing the American Government, President, Congress and Supreme Court, for its participation in the sin, and reproaching the American Church for tolerating the evil, in apparent ignorance of the fact that Slavery has ceased to exist on American soil. The resolutions passed yesterday are almost echoes of those passed twenty years ago.

In Mr. Craven's resignation as one of the Croton Aqueduct Board and its Chief Engineer, the City loses the services of one of the most capable, upright, faithful and useful public officers ever connected with any department of the City Government. We know nothing of his successor, and can only hope he will prove as competent and as worthy as he has. The post is one of great importance, and needs the services of a first class man.

Mr. C. E. Moss writes from Washington to the Anti-Slavery Society that "Gen. Grant *is working hard* with his friends to secure conviction. He says Johnson's acquittal will result in bloodshed." We very much doubt the accuracy of this report. Gen. Grant is not much in the habit of meddling with what is not his business, and we do not believe he thinks "bloodshed" would follow the President's acquittal. At all events, if he does think so, he has a much lower estimate of the patriotism of the Radicals than we have.

Napoleon is never weary of reiterating his desires for peace, and his assurances that he will do all in his power to maintain it. He took occasion to do so again on his visit to Orleans last week, and his official organs take every possible occasion to confirm the assersions which he so often repeats in person. Still it seems impossible for him to get people to believe him. Within the last month or two the English and Continental Press have been discussing the probabilities of war in a way that shows there is a universal want of faith in the continuance of peace; and in every case France is referred to as the expected aggressor. The simple fact that she is making such gigantic preparations for war—preparations that surpass those of any other European Power—makes it hard to credit his assertions. His words, however, would have more weight than they do if it were not for his reputation in the matter of truth—if it were not that his conduct has convinced everybody that his duplicity will stop at nothing. If he does mankind no good, he is constantly showing them the value of a good character, by the sufferings that come from a bad one.

A correspondent asks us why the bands from Governor's Island and the Navy Yard cannot play on alternate days, for the public, in Central Park. We presume it is because they are Government bands, and it is contrary to the principles of the Government to do anything for the people which they can avoid. In France, we are aware, it is customary for the military bands to play every afternoon in the public gardens, for the entertainment of the people who frequent them; but France is a despotism, and feels bound thus to gratify the people, so as to prevent its own overthrow. Here there is no such danger. Our Government is so free and so popular that it feels under no necessity to do anything for the people. This is the only explanation we can think of. If our correspondent can think of a better one, we hope he will do so.

A Washington dispatch in the *Commercial* says that Secretary Stanton "feels much chagrined" at the result of impeachment, as "he only consented to remain in office on the positive pledges of the impeachment and removal of the President." Who had any power or authority to give such pledges? Who had the audacity to pledge the action of Senators under oath, on a judicial trial, before a word of testimony had been taken? Is *everything* in the action of our Government a matter of bargain and sale? Mr. Stanton has had credit for having acted under a high sense of public duty:—is it possible that he was merely carrying out a corrupt bargain for the President's expulsion from office?

Finding, or deeming it necessary, like all party organs, to find a base motive for an independent act, the Albany *Evening Journal* charges Senator Grimes with having voted against conviction from political disappointment. It says that "he is soured and incensed by the impossibility of securing a reëlection, and takes this method of revenging himself upon a party from which he has received honor and emolument." Unfortunately for this explanation, Senator Grimes more than a year ago, long before impeachment was thought of, announced his purpose not to be a candidate for reëlection, but to retire from public life. He is a man of quiet habits, of unambitious temper, able, firm and thoroughly conscientious. He has deserved, what he has always received, the respect and cordial praise of the Republican Party for his support of the Republican cause. He cannot discard his conscience at the behest of Radical extremists, and he is therefore overwhelmed with their calumnies.

The Springfield *Republican* asks why the Senate should not, if it is troubled at all with doubts and scruples, "carry the verdict around in its belly," like a Connecticut jury? One of these last mentioned bodies, it seems, will not unfrequently bear about the fate of three or four unhappy beings, and that, too, without ever being known to bring forth the wrong one when the occasion arrived. It says that by this plan Johnson would be kept in order, for if he attempted to misbehave, lift the curtain a trifle, and let him peep in at a verdict. And then it would keep Ben. Wade on his good behavior, too. It looks not unlikely that this Connecticut plan may be adopted—perhaps at the suggestion of Senator Dixon.

The requisites of any good pavement are good foothold, smoothness and durability. The advantage of the Russ over the old cobble stone pavement was its smoothness and durability. But it was painful and dangerous and expensive in horseflesh on account of its being so slippery. The Belgian pavement, so largely used in Liverpool and London, and now being laid down in Broadway, if properly set, combines the three great requisites perhaps better than any other yet found for heavy traffic. But we regret to see revealed by the washing rains of yesterday, that this pavement, as laid in lower Broadway, is not well set, but is left in a singularly rugged and uneven state. Better than cobble or Russ, it is, undoubtedly, even yet; but we would mildly suggest a more strict supervision on the part of those having the work in charge. Some portions of the new Nicolson pavement show a similar lack of uniformity in graded surface and regularity in lines. Haste makes waste.

If our through railroad companies do not pay more attention to their roads and less to the stock market they will find formidable rivals starting up in the transportation line. A lot of St. Louis flour left that city by river steamer for New-Orleans, was there reshipped and came by sea to New-York within only *sixteen* days from its starting place. This is quick freighting time, and through bills of lading can be obtained of the steamship companies. The railroads don't own the rivers and the sea if they do the land, and they would better be waking up to that fact.

M. Shumacher, who was lately sent into this country as the agent of the Swiss Confederation to inquire about the location fittest for emigrants, has reported that North Carolina, the North of Alabama and Tennessee are the places most favorable for a Swiss settlement. One would have thought that those highland folk, accustomed to the sight or the sensation of the glaciers, would be for following their isothermic line and going toward the great lake region. But M. Shumacher knows best. He decidedly preferred the above-named States to Texas or those toward the West.

The Paris *Monde* is disgusted by the tameness and want of incident observable in the American Impeachment trial, and the absence of any rage in the minds of the people at large, on that great subject. The Parisians cannot understand why we take things so coolly—utterly overlooking the grand insurrection which is to take place next Fall, and do more than any army with banners could accomplish in the streets of Paris. With the French, every day's proceedings in an Impeachment trial would be cut up into spasmodic dialogue and stormy interpellation—a tempest of hot words tempered by the President's little bell. We should only make bad worse, if we adopted that French fashion.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pike's Opera House.

Mr. Maeder's new drama, with the somewhat ominous title of "Lost," was produced here last evening. It is honestly announced as an adaptation from the French, and after an endeavor to fathom the puzzles and intricacies of the piece, one cannot resist the feeling of national satisfaction that the play is not a native production. Mr. Maeder has certainly done better things. He could not invent anything much worse. The story is too long to detail this morning. A clever effect of real rain, in the second act, was greeted by the audience with unusual warmth, considering the very recent acquaintance they had made with the real rain all the day long. The scenery which illustrates the piece is all very fresh and very nice, and Mr. J. G. Maeder has arranged some very pleasant incidental music for it. The play is advertised for every evening.

SCIENCE IN EUROPE.

Honors to English Electricians—The Invention of the Electric Telegraph—Errors Exposed and Rectified—The Morse Instrument and English Telegraphers.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, April 28, 1868.

Has it been observed that at a meeting not long ago in England, Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE, the well-known electricians, were publicly honored with the Albert medal, for what?—for "having invented and furnished to England and the world the electric telegraph!" In the whole history of English impudence we have seen nothing equal to this. Their claim of the battle of Magenta, because MCMAHON fought it, was nothing to it. It takes the breath out of one's body when he reads it. He rubs his eyes and reads again, but there it is in black and white, in a book just printed containing the proceedings of the meeting in question, and with it a history of the invention of Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE.

Now, would you like to know the origin of this singular pretension on the part of the English? It is worth while to read it, and to fix it in the mind once for all. Fortunately the antidote and the response are at hand in a small book which is to issue from the press this week at Paris, and of which I have been furnished the advanced sheets. It is entitled *Modern Telegraphy; Some Errors of Dates and of Statement in the History of Telegraphy Exposed and Rectified*, by SAMUEL F. B. MORSE, LL.D., inventor of the recording or generic telegraph.

In this work Prof. MORSE, now at Paris, puts on record, in an emphatic and definitive way, all the facts and documents required to satisfy any one as to who was the inventor of the electric telegraph. The following are the landmarks on this important question: In 1832 Prof. MORSE conceived and went to work to realize the idea of his recording telegraph, the same as is in use at this moment, will immaterial improvements. In 1835 the first working instrument was produced; in 1837 the instrument was patented and shown to the public, and in 1844 the first wires were put up for public use between Baltimore and Washington.

The English claim that COOKE and WHEATSTONE's instruments came out in 1837, anterior to MORSE's, and they have always denied, and deny still, in the most decided way, that MORSE is entitled to the honor which all the rest of the world accord to him.

Now what are the facts? Anterior to MORSE's conception of a recording telegraph in 1832, there had been nothing in use to convey intelligence by signs at a distance but *semaphores*—the old-fashioned windmill arrangement for giving signs by shifting boards. MORSE's idea and grand conception was to record or print signs or words by electricity at the end of a long wire. In 1837 COOKE and WHEATSTONE invented and brought out instruments which made signs by electricity at the end of a long wire, like the signs of the semaphore. They did not record or print, like MORSE's instrument, but swung a needle at the end of the wire, like the swinging about of the arms, and thus made signs.

The instruments of COOKE and WHEATSTONE made semaphoric, and, consequently, evanescent signs; the instrument of MORSE made telegraphic, and, consequently, written and permanent signs. The difference is enormous, so enormous, that instead of giving to the world the electric telegraph, no telegraph of any kind has ever been invented in England! The word telegraph means to write at a distance; the word semaphore means to make signs by any moving object which may be comprehended at a distance. The first definition applies to MORSE, and to MORSE exclusively; the second to the class of automatic instruments invented by COOKE and WHEATSTONE.

If MORSE's instrument had never been invented, the English semaphore instrument would have been of great value, because it has the immense advantage over the old semaphore system of conveying signs by electricity to any distance. But MORSE's instrument is so much better as to render it useless.

And here we come to the most astonishing fact of all. MORSE's instrument has been adopted by all America, Asia, Africa, and continental Europe, by every country in the world but England. England alone, by pure obstinacy, by repugnance to everything which comes from without, clings still to the semaphore instruments of COOKE and WHEATSTONE, and refuses to acknowledge MORSE as an inventor at all. In 1856 the nations of Europe met by their Ministers at Paris, and awarded to MORSE, as the "inventor of the electric telegraph," the sum of 400,000 francs. England stood aloof, and denied MORSE's right to the honor. She preferred to cling to the inferior invention of her own country. The English improved and modified this in various ways; they stumbled and groped along as best they could rather than use the American invention. They tried to introduce their semaphore elsewhere, and to supersede, if possible, the Morse instrument where it had been adopted. But they failed completely, and now MORSE's instrument, or MORSE's recording idea, is used exclusively in every country in the world but England, and it is even penetrating England, for a certain number of his instruments are now in use in that country.

In fine, nobody blames the English for clinging to their imperfect semaphore instrument if they like it best, and their national pride is preserved thereby. But what we have a right to complain of is that they should officially proclaim and crown Messrs. COOKE and WHEATSTONE for having given to the world the electric telegraph, when no electric telegraph was ever invented in England, and no instrument of any kind invented by an Englishman is now used out of that country.

Prof. MORSE has, within a week, telegraphed to all the capitals of Europe to know whether any of COOKE and WHEATSTONE's instruments are in use in those countries, and the reply has been from every one of them "that no English instrument is in use here—no instrument but MORSE's." So that the "Electric Telegraph given to the world" in 1837 by COOKE and WHEATSTONE does not seem to have made much progress!

The fact is, the English are reduced to the necessity, in questions of national pride, to cling to a play upon words. They know they have no right to the words electric telegraph; but two of their own citizens did invent a valuable instrument in 1837, and by claiming this instrument in a general way as an "electric telegraph," they hope that the world at large, their own people at least, will not observe the deception. When the national dignity of a great State has fallen to such a depth, there must be something crumbling at the bottom. MALAKOFF.

American Ethnological Society.

At a special meeting of this Society, held last evening at the rooms of the Historical Society, Hon. JOHN RUSSELL BARTLETT read an interesting paper on "Primeval Man and his Associates." He said that the term of primeval man's existence on earth might be divided into four periods—the lacustrine or lake-dwelling period, the shell-mound period, the bone cave and the drift period. Evidences of the lake dwellings had been found in Switzerland at Zurich, Geneva, Constance and Neuchatel. The dwellings had evidently been constructed on piles driven into the bottom of the lake. These, or at least similar dwellings, had been described by HERODOTUS. They are supposed to have been constructed from 2,000 to 4,000 years before the Christian era. The next in order were the shell mounds found on the shores of the Baltic Sea. These mounds contained immense quantities of stone implements and bones of quadrupeds, birds and fishes, but not of man. Next came the bone caves which contained skeletons of men, quadrupeds, birds, &c., with stone implements. These were believed to be the earliest remains of animal life, and were pre-historic. Years ago, however, bones of animals, stone implements, &c., had been found beneath the drift (gravel and bowlders.) They had excited no attention at the time, but geologists were now almost universally of opinion that they showed that man had existed ages before we had been accustomed to suppose. On the conclusion of the paper a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. BARTLETT.

CRIME IN FRANCE

Woman's Jealousy and its Results—The D'Ebergenyi Poisoning Case—A Mistress Murders her Lover's Wife—Interesting Letters and Particulars.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, April 30, 1868.

Scarcely has the Texier poisoning case ceased to occupy public attention, when we are startled by another dreadful crime of a similar character, perpetrated by two members of the *élite* of the old feudal noblesse of Austria and Hungary.

On the 23d there appeared before the High Criminal Court of Vienna, JULIA D'EBERGENYI, *chanoinesse* of the semi-religious order of noble ladies of Brunn, in Moldavia, accused of having poisoned the Countess CHORINSKY. Count CHORINSKY, husband of the deceased, an officer in the Austrian service, and son of the Governor of Lower Austria, is at this moment in prison at Munich, in Bavaria, awaiting his trial on the charge of being accessory to the murder of the unfortunate Countess. The details of this dreadful tragedy as contained in the act of accusation are as follows:

MATILDA RUEFF, the daughter of a respectable shopkeeper at Munich, was brought up by her parents to the attractive but dangerous profession of the stage. The young lady, who possessed considerable personal attractions, was attached during ten years to the theatrical company of Lenz, in Moravia. At the age of 17, she was wooed, won, and married to Count CHORINSKY, whose regiment formed a portion of the garrison of that town. But the wedded happiness of the young couple does not appear to have been of long duration, for a few years afterward we find the Count and Countess living separately, the former accompanying his regiments in their different military peregrinations, and the latter residing with the parents of the Count, who appear to have conceived a great affection and regard for their daughter-in-law. The Count was severely wounded on the field of battle in 1866, and his parents naturally desired that their son should be removed to the paternal roof in order to receive that care and attention which his situation required. But the young Count whose love for his wife had changed to a hatred almost savoring of madness, refused to comply with his relatives' request, until his wife had previously quitted his father's house.

The Countess, not wishing to prove an obstacle to the affectionate solicitude of her husband's parents, voluntarily quitted her father-in-law's mansion, and fixed her residence in Munich, her native town. There she hired apartments in the house of a respectable widow, named ELIZA HARTMAN. On Wednesday, the 20th November, the Countess received a visit from a lady of distinguished bearing and manners, styling herself the Baroness DE VAY, and who presented to her letters of introduction from her husband's relatives in Vienna. The two ladies were constantly together the whole of the 20th and also the following day. On the evening of the 21st the Countess CHORINSKY borrowed an opera glass of her landlady, stating that the Baroness DE VAY, her new friend, intended to take tea with her, and that they proposed afterward going to the opera. Towards 6:30 in the evening the Baroness DE VAY arrived, and, before ascending to the apartments of the Countess, desired FANNY HARTMAN, the sister of the proprietress of the house, to fetch a coach, which was accordingly done. The vehicle waited some considerable time at the door, and the cab-driver becoming impatient, FANNY HARTMAN went up stairs to remind the ladies of their theatrical intentions, when she found the door locked. This did not create much surprise, as the Countess' apartments were somewhat removed from the rest of the building, and she had her own keys. FANNY HARTMAN, therefore, concluded, that the ladies had proceeded to the theatre on foot.

The Countess not returning on the following day, nor on the day after, the landlady, whose suspicions were at length aroused, informed the police, who, on breaking open the door of the unhappy lady's apartments, found the unfortunate Countess stretched lifeless on the floor. A sort of Coroner's inquest was immediately held, eminent doctors were called in, a chemical analysis was had of the contents of the body, and a verdict was returned of death by poisoning with prussic acid, and stating also that the murder, or suicide, must have taken place on the evening of the 21st of November, the day of the proposed excursion to the theatre. As the stranger Baroness had suddenly disappeared from Munich, it was supposed that she was some way or other identified with the event, and a rigid search was made for her, but without success. Count CHORINSKY being informed of his wife's death, arrived at Munich on the 25th inst., but owing to his manifestations of hatred against his dead wife, and other suspicious circumstances, he was arrested and subjected to a severe examination before the Judge. On his person were found several *cartes de visite* of a lady who was afterward recognized as the missing Baroness, and who Count CHORINSKY confessed was his mistress, JULIA EBERGENYI DE TELEKES, to whom it was subsequently proved he had promised marriage in the event of his wife's death. The police being now put on the track, JULI D'EBERGENYI was arrested while taking tea with her sister, and displaying there her wonted gaiety and animation.

In the course of the trial it was proved, on the most irrefutable testimony, that JULIA D'EBERGENYI, fancying herself *enciente*, solicitous to avoid the scandal that would arise to her aristocratic family from this circumstance, and, above all, urged by her lover's deadly aversion to his wife, had determined upon and executed the dreadful crime laid to her charge. The Baroness DE VAY was an hypothetical personage, being the name assumed by JULIA D'EBERGENYI, in order to gain access to the Countess CHORINSKI. The letters of introduction were forged. Taking advantage of the Countess' momentary absence during the fatal interview at Munich, she poured prussic acid in the teapot, and deliberately poisoned her, and while her wretched victim was, perhaps, stretched on the floor, in all the agonies of a violent death, she removed from the Countess' finger her wedding ring, bearing the marriage date, 17th June, 1860. The ring was subsequently found in the possession of the murderess, and, along with her photographic *carte*, formed the principal means of establishing the identity of JULIA D'EBERGENYI with the Baroness DE VAY.

This awful tragedy was perpetrated not by an artful, intriguing woman, grown old in iniquity and crime, but by a beautiful, young and gentle girl, of 24 years of age. She is described in the record of the trial as tall, with large dark sparkling eyes, lofty forehead and bold intellectual features, and was dressed on the day of the trial in a robe of black silk, her ornaments being a pair of ear-rings in the form of a death's head, and a necklace of death's heads in enamel. During the trial her behavior was at first very self-possessed, as she evidently relied on the efforts which she supposed would be made by her own and her lover's family to avoid scandal and hush up the affair; in fact it came out in evidence that Count CHORINSKY had written to his relatives to use their influence with the Emperor for this purpose, but as proof after proof was successively arrayed against her, and her own and her lover's letters were produced in court, affording written testimony of their mutual guilt, her courage gave way, she alternately asserted her innocence and denied her previous statements, until at length fairly broken down under the pitiless cross-examination of the public prosecutor, she sobbed forth, "It was at the wish of my GUSTAVE."

I subjoin one of the letters written to the unfortunate girl by the Count, which shows the nature of the temptation to which she was exposed:

"My angelic JULIA, my darling wife, eternally faithful, I desire to thank thee a thousand times again for thy dear, dear lines. The time appears to me mortally long, and my anxiety is extreme. I fear that some one may see thee, that thou mayst not be sufficiently adroit, that thou wilt allow thyself to be diverted from thy purpose by a perfidious and vile wretch. I am very uneasy and impatient; I cannot endure the thought that some misfortune may befall thee, or that this vile wretch should be an obstacle to our happiness. Happily thou hast not caught cold. I hope that thou wilst have the same good fortune on thy return; take the mail train. How frightful it is to live in this uncertainty. God be praised, thou has not encountered a single person of thy acquaintance. Take care, perhaps on thy return journey they will examine either thy passport or luggage. Ah, if I could only tell thee how much I love thee! Thy love alone endears life to me. Return quickly, that I may embrace thee with burning tears! Return quickly, or I shall die! That infamous wretch, how canst thou write to me that she has received thee well, the ferocious beast? How canst thou endure to pass a whole afternoon with her? To listen to the low and vulgar lies of that venomous serpent! Canst thou allow thyself to be deceived by that low wretch, thou who art to be my wife! I hope not! I continue to pray to God that thou must succeed, and that we may soon be united before men as we are before God. I pray ardently for thee, but I tremble with fear, I can hardly await thy return, I am on burning coals! Throw every thing away when thou hast finished, and for God's sake dont be present. Must I wait for thee longer than Sunday or Monday? It would be a prospect too terrible. In thinking of it I am overwhelmed with grief. I can only pray that thou mayst be firm, persevering, prudent, and reflecting; that thou wilst allow nothing to turn thee aside from thy purpose; that thou wilt come come back as quickly as possible; that thou wilt not show thyself any more in Munich, and will destroy everything which can recall the circumstance of a journey having been undertaken. God guard and protect thee, my darling wife! I think ever of thee! Full of love, impatience, and fear, my all, my Julia, my angel!"

This letter has neither date nor signature. In another letter Count CHORINSKY writes to Julia:

"I weep and tremble like a child. I suffer horribly. Thou has sworn to me not to expose thyself to danger. I pray God for us both. I have not closed my eyes all night. A window in the *salon* was broken at 2 o'clock this morning. Is this an evil omen? I have experienced unheard-of torture at the thought that thou mightst make some mistake with the packets containing powders, or that she might induce you to take some other decision. But no! Thou hast sworn to me that thou wilt have no pity for her. Thou must marry me. I pray continually to God that our affair may succeed. What annoys me is, that this low blackguard woman should receive thee so politely. Do not allow yourself to be deceived by this comedian. I pray to God that thou remainest firm. Think of our future."

Again on the 21st November the Count writes to JULIA:

"Try that no one shall see thee. Be prudent, and do not allow yourself to be softened. I would be the most unfortunate of men if thou wert thrown into any danger, or if that low wretch, that monster, should still separate us."

The sister of JULIA D'EBERGENYI made several attempts, but unsuccessfully, to communicate with her. Under one of the cushions was found a paper, on which was written:

"Tell everything, but only say that the death of the Countess was the consequence of a sort of American duel between you both; that it was to be decided by lot who should kill herself, you or the Countess, and that the Countess died by her own hand, on going from the prison to the judge's chambers you will see a man twirling his moustache, that means that the Count has been instructed to make the same statement."

It followed clearly from the perusal of the foregoing letters of Count CHORINSKY that the real murderer of the ill-starred Countess was her husband, for he it was who instigated the woman he had seduced to commit this revolting crime. It appears likewise from the evidence that the Count had settled considerable property on his wife on his marriage with her, and it was on the recovery of this property by the husband on the wife's death that JULIA D'EBERGENYI and her lover reckoned on the means of existence in another country.

However, this could only have been a point of minor influence, it is clear that the principal inducement on the part of JULIA D'EBERGENYI to murder the Countess CHORINSKY was to regain that position in the world which she had forfeited, to save the honor of a noble family, and to legitimatize her unborn child. That the Austrian Judges must have been swayed by some such view of the case, is proved by the fact that instead of inflicting the full penalty of the law on this misguided woman, she was, at the termination of the trial, condemned to the comparatively mild sentence of twenty years' hard labor, and degradation from the ranks of the nobility.

FINE ARTS.

National Academy of Design.

The expectations that were formed, and rather loudly expressed, of the forty-third annual exhibition of this popular Association, are destined, we fear, to be disappointed. It is *not* the best display we have had for many years. It has escaped mediocrity perhaps, but it hardly passes beyond the limits of very ordinary talent. Landscapes and portraits are its ordinary characteristics, and of these there is a deluge. Lake George in every hue of the day is fully represented. It is also depicted to us in the gay aspect that it bore in the olden times when the King's soldiers in their red-coats were floating on its beautiful bosom. Of *genre* subjects there is a striking deficiency, and of historical painting there is scarcely a trace. An improvement is noticeable in the number and character of the water-color drawings—the result, we doubt not, of the encouragement recently bestowed on the first American Exhibition of specimens of this branch of art. There are also many architectural designs, and flower and fruit pieces. A marked and noticeable improvement will be found in the etchings and engravings—departments so acceptable to the masses that every one will take a personal interest in their progress. There are in all five hundred and thirty-eight works exhibited. This number includes twenty-two pieces of sculpture. The aggregate is sufficient. An analysis shows that three hundred and six artists contributed to it, so that the majority send but a single work. This undoubtedly gives variety to the walls. A few leading artists send in three or four frames, and the portrait painters dump in their wares liberally, but the observation holds good that there is considerable variety in the painters, if not in the paintings.

The most original work in the exhibition is again from the brush of Mr. J. F. WEIR. It is called the "Forging of the Shaft," and represents the interior of a foundry during the process mentioned. The details are as elaborate and the drawing as bold as in that other and well-known work, the "Interior of the Cannon Factory," but there is more action and vigor in the present work. It is free, too, from that excessive copiousness of detail which prevailed in the former. Nothing can be more striking than the broad, vivid glance here afforded of man's supremacy over mere material difficulties, and of his absolute indifference to the cruellest of elements, fire, in accomplishing his purpose. The scene, from the earnestness of all engaged in it, is singularly impressive. It is, we presume, an epitome of foundry life rather than a transcript of any one scene. Mr. WEIR has, at all events, arranged his subject superbly, and handled it with great firmness. The contrast between the fierce, strident heat and the surrounding gloom is most happily managed. This is the only work exhibited by Mr. J. F. WEIR.

Mr. EASTMAN JOHNSON is more liberal toward the public. He sends three pictures—two of which are in his peculiar style, and the other somewhat out of it. The latter is called the "Field Hospital," (No. 250). It is, of course, a meritorious work, and certainly the best of those exhibited by this gentleman. The subject is simple and quickly conveyed. A young soldier lays wounded on a hospital couch beneath a pleasant shade of a grove of trees. By his side and in the act of transcribing a letter from his dictation is a young lady. The background is filled up with huts and sentinels. The story is very tender and touching and is told with much frankness. Mr. JOHNSON avoids the common error of harrowing up the feelings by mere ghastliness. The good-looking lad, with his honest sun-burnt face and still expression, excites the sympathy of the beholder from the sheer reality of his misfortune. The artist is not so successful in No. 366, called the "Boy Lincoln," a work which has evidently been painted for the print-sellers. Our martyred President was lengthy in his prime, but we doubt if in youth he ever presented such a gnarled, straggling, ungainly look as he has in Mr. JOHNSON's picture. The boy is reading by the red light of the kitchen fire. We look in vain for any strong point in the effect here attempted to be produced. In short the details and the handling are alike weak. No. 261—The "Early Scholar" is in Mr. JOHNSON's first style, and is a faithful but tame reproduction of an incident of every-day life. It is a cold morning and Johnny has found his way to school in advance of the other pupils. He is at the queer old stove warming his toes and fingers, preparatory we may safely conclude to plunging into study. On the neighboring bench are his books, and beneath, the tin containing his dinner. There is no pretense about the little work. It is, in fact, pleasant to record that Mr. JOHNSON is generally free from this vice.

Mr. HENNESSY disappoints his friends by an overtraining after effect. Whatever symbolism there may be in No. 305, called "Spring Time," and we have failed to interpret it, there can be no doubt that the way it is conveyed is crude and unpleasant. A lady, with a blazing blue dress, and a faint peachy countenance, leans languidly across a rail, which seems to be on the brink of a chalk pit. A couple of cliff swallows dart from their holes at her feet. Behind are other members of the feathered family, and a mass of fruit trees in the gay and beautiful blossoms of the Spring tide. Everything, indeed, is blossoming, except the damsel who looks faint and forlorn. Her position is singularly ungraceful, and suggests nothing save that it is ill-chosen. The glare of the dress is not redeemed by any successful treatment of the drapery. There is of course much boldness in attempting such a subject, but intrepidity must be judged by its results, not what it proposes to accomplish. Mr. HENNESSY is anxious, no doubt, to emancipate himself from the thraldom of a certain set of subjects, which, from their aptness to every-day life, he has made popular. But before essaying a large subject, he should be certain that he has an idea which can readily be imparted by himself and comprehended by the spectator. We should be sorry to think that Mr. HENNESSY is capable of falling back, for of all our young artists he is the most promising. He has a fine sense of color, and his ideas are generally chaste and clear. It is better, however, that he stand still, than that he progress in the manner of this blue girl.

The best illustration of the gentleman's average ability is found in No. 535, "Kathrina," a sweet face, exquisitely toned, and full of quiet expression. No. 387, by the same artist, is called "Twilight on the Sands." A stylish girl, dressed in white muslin trimmed with blue, and with the inevitable colored taper streaming down her back, looks sadly at the dismal scene before her; a dog lies at her feet, and not far off is a lazy flow of water, which looks more like a puddle than a creek. The treatment is good enough, albeit tinged with that mournfulness which Mr. HENNESSY affects. Beyond this there is nothing to indicate twilight or anything else. It will strike most observers, too, that at such a time no sensible young girl would venture out in so light a costume. The picture belongs to the class which consults mere prettiness. No one objects to this quality in nature or in art, but why parade it under such odd names? There is also a little study by Mr. HENNESSY—making four frames in all from that gentleman's studio.

Mr. KENSETT contributes a like number, characterized by his usual delicacy of treatment and beautiful gradation of tone. These characteristics, it may be feared, are leading him to inanity, for the polish is certainly more remarkable now than the material. He appears, indeed, to be conscious of the fact himself, for of late years he has eschewed—more or less—silvery distances and gleaming waters. The strong brown rocks and leaping billows of the Eastern coast have supplied him with the subject of many a canvas. The best work that he has in the present exhibition (No. 287) is somewhat of this character. It is called "Bash Bish Falls." The rocks are wonderfully painted; strong and curious in form, and fissured, and scarred, and wierd sufficiently to satisfy the most exigent of artists. The effect is heightened by the wheeling masses of black cloud overhead, which indicate the passing storm, and give to the darkened gully a mysterious and imposing effect. We have no recollection of having lately seen a finer work from Mr. KENSETT's easel, and refer to it with pleasure as a protest on his part, we take it, against a style which was rapidly becoming tame and pale. No. 398 does not offer either a provocation to blame, or an inducement to praise.

In these respects it resembles Mr. CHURCH's picture, (No. 189)—an ordinary Summer morning landscape, which has good points about it, but is unworthy of the present reputation of the artist. We cannot believe that he would willingly make such an insignificant contribution to a national exhibition. Mr. CHURCH is at present traveling in the Holy Land, and this poor little frame was doubtless sent by an enthusiastic but injudicious friend.

WHITTREDGE is seen to decided advantage this year. He has three paintings, all of them above the average. No. 204 is the poorest, but it is nevertheless good and healthy in treatment. It is called the "Woods of Ashokan." No. 236 is brighter and more free. The foliage and water are admirable, and the lights are agreeably managed. It depicts an umbrageous portion of "Lebanon Brook," with cattle. There is variety in the materials and imagination in the composition. More ambitious is No. 353, the "Plains at the Base of the Rocky Mountains." The region has been made distasteful by the hard transcripts made of it by M. BIERSTADT, who it is understood has copyrighted nearly all the principal mountains. Mr. WHITTREDGE was fortunate in selecting a site so entirely eligible for pictorial illustration. The grandeur of the prospective is happily contrasted with the soft beauty of the foreground. On the other side of a shallow stream is a family of Indians, some of whom are yet wading to their tents. Thus, much human animation is contrasted with the solemn stillness and grandeur of the distant hills. Mr. WHITTREDGE has handled the subject with delicacy, and yet with firmness and power.

Mr. ENTEE's best picture (he has three) is No. 413, an "Autumn Afternoon," which is conceived in a healthy spirit and produced with the skill of an artist. We cannot say the same of the "Ruin," No. 66, nor of "Lake Placid," No. 263. Neither of these do justice to Mr. ENTEE's powers; but the picture to which we have referred will, we are sure, repay the attention of the spectator.

Mr. GIGNOUX exhibits a dazzlingly bright Winter scene, wonderfully lighted up and glistening. It is in his best manner, and no one knows the manner of this particular season better than he. We have had too much snow this Winter to be enthusiastic in its praise, but those who are fond of it will find it in its gayest hue here. The picture is numbered 357.

Mr. C. C. GRISWOLD has a frame (No. 223) called "Newport Looking Seaward at Sunset." The tops of the rocks are bathed in sunshine, and the rest is cold detail. The contrast is a very common one, but is generally effective as it is in this case.

Rambling Thoughts on Georgia and Georgians.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The prompt appearance of the hurried scrawl which I sent you a few days ago, induces me to fulfill my promise to furnish somewhat more circumstantially, a statement of the condition, prospects, hopes and sentiments of the people of Georgia in connection with the new (negro) era which dawned upon them at the recent election. I do not propose to revert to the past, save to illustrate the influences which have operated on the minds of the people, and to show that there is life in the old land yet. I have no earthly motive in thus taxing your indulgence, save the formation of a better understanding between the people of Georgia and the North, and to present a few facts illustrative of the substantial inducements now offering in that portion of the country for labor or capital from other localities.

It seems strange that there should be need of reiterating the assurance, so often presented, that the people are anxious for immigration, and that Northern men who go there to till the soil, work the mines, erect mills, or engage in trade, are not only safe, but will meet a cordial welcome. It is true that meddling political adventurers have been treated with coolness, and they have been active in spreading the false impression that our people are sullen, lawless and rebellious. If the people of the North could know how the class, commonly known as carpet-bag Yankees, have behaved, they would wonder that riot and violence have not been general. Men utterly without character or capacity seized upon the enfranchisement of the blacks to organize them into Leagues and secure their votes. In this way a number were elected to the Reconstruction Convention from counties in which they had never resided more than one or two days; and several of these also are elected to the Legislature. A few recreant white "scalawags" united with these carpet-baggers, and they together control, for the time, the political fortunes of the State. I am not writing for or against the Reconstruction bills, or any political party, but simply referring to the *reasons* why our papers have said hard things of *this sort* of Northern immigrants, and to show that in spite of their inflammatory influence on the negroes and of what you will pardon me for calling their general *cussedness*, the people have not offered them violence, nor have they resisted the foul and disgraceful fraud by which they have secured the control of the State.

Not an instance of violence has come to my knowledge, save in Augusta, where a negro was bayoneted by a soldier for threatened violence on an election day. Are not such agencies for carrying an election, and securing power and plunder for strangers, and very mean strangers, enough to cause, aye, to justify bitterness? And is it not creditable to the good sense and conservatism of the people that in the midst of a reign of fraud, they have been patient and forbearing, obeying the laws and devoting themselves to industrial reconstruction with remarkable energy and success? And on this point the condition of Georgia is as little understood as her sociology. The gross proceeds of last year's crop, including cotton, corn, wheat and rice were nearly, if not quite, as large as of any in the history of the State.

The cotton crop of the State—about 450,000 bales—at say $70 a bale, brought over $30,000,000. I have no data from which to estimate the proceeds of the wheat, corn and rice crops, besides the large sales of timber, which, though not an agricultural item, forms part of the proceeds of our industry, which ignorant writers in some of your papers are in the habit of deriding.

Our factories, too, have all declared large dividends, and are regarded among the most promising fields of enterprise. Those of Augusta have been pronounced, of their kind, equal to any in the world; and the products of several of my own county (Clarke) are in high favor in your Northern markets. One of them—the Athens factory—runs night and day.

Labor-saving implements and commercial manures add materially to the products of farms long drained of fertility by cotton culture, and with increasing industry among the whites nearly, if not quite, compensate for the falling off in the number and efficiency of black laborers. There is no region on earth where farm labor is more remunerative than in Georgia, and especially in the middle and upper parts of the State, where cotton, grain, grasses and fruit are grown successfully.

The question may be asked, how it is, if our last crop was so large, that we hear so much of poverty among our planters, and of slow pay among our merchants? The answer is, that in the cotton districts year before last, owing to the derangement of labor and an unprecedented drouth, there was a deficiency in the production of provisions, and our large planters nearly all hypothecated their crops to buy supplies. Many had gin-houses and buildings destroyed and decayed during the war to rebuild. Consequently they were forced to sell early, at ruinously low figures, or ask indulgence from the merchants. Moreover, they paid extravagant wages, expecting to get 25 to 30 cents for cotton. This year our planters are in a better condition. Most of them raised corn, and have contracted for labor at half to two-thirds the rates of last year. The whites, finding negro labor no longer reliable, save where under the stimulant of constant emulation to keep up with "boss," are abandoning the large gang system and "leading off" in field labor. A freedman who will loll half the day in the sun, if left to himself, will work like a beaver to keep up with a white man, and in Middle and Upper Georgia the climate is well adapted to white labor.

As an illustration of the profits of *well-directed* farming industry in Georgia, I may be pardoned for referring to one instance within my own knowledge, which is but a type of many others which might be enumerated: A young man, who went through four years' service in the Confederate army, returned without a dollar, and instead of loafing or starting a one-horse store, as too many of our boys were inclined to do—or selling whistles, jumping-jacks, or brass chains on the corners, as too many of *your* boys are doing—took up the shovel and the hoe, which Sambo had laid down, and after two year's work, has bought and paid for 350 acres of good land, with good buildings, for which he assured me, only a few days ago, he would not take $3,000 in gold! He leased the farm last year, and being able to run it on the proceeds of the previous year's work, made enough on the farm in *one year* to pay for it! And thousands, aye, millions of acres, can be had, with like promise of success. I cannot see why any son of a New-York or New-England farmer, (unless under the shadow of some large city,) should delve in your cold and ungenerous soil, or go West, when the *same labor* in Georgia will insure at least four times the returns he can hope to derive here, and much larger than at the West.

But there's the negro—holding office, and perhaps wanting to marry your daughters! True, he does, in some districts, outnumber the whites, and holds office, and that's the very reason why lands are so cheap, and why immigrants will be welcomed there. Our people are determined that their delicious clime, and really beautiful country, *shall not* be given up to negro rule, and hence they desire immigration. There need be no strife or miscegenation between the races.

The black man as naturally gives place to the white man, when placed in competition with him, as the darkness to the day; and when he finds that he is not needed in the higher belt he will find ample room and verge enough along the coast, in the rice fields and on the rich alluvial bottoms, where he can work and thrive if he will, or fish, loiter and sleep in a paradise of congenial poverty and ease.

Pardon these loose and disjointed jottings. I have allowed my thoughts to take rather a wide range, because I wished to refer as briefly as possible to some of the numerous errors still prevalent concerning the affairs of the South. A volume might be written and still the subject would not be exhausted.

A GEORGIA EDITOR.

The Colored Methodists and Hon. Thaddeus Stevens.

The Bishops and delegates to the General Conference in Washington of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, called on Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS on Monday morning. After the formality of introduction was through, an address was made by one of the clergymen, to which Mr. STEVENS responded, saying that he felt rejoiced that the day had at last arrived when he could call them his fellow-citizens. He felt grateful for the flattering remarks which had been made; and if he did not deserve them for what he had done in the past, he would try to deserve them in the few years he had to live. In a measure through the agency of the infernal regions they had become free, and were at liberty to call themselves men. They should forgive the whites for the grievous injuries done them and their race in the past. They had become joint rulers of the Government of this great and noble country, and they should prepare themselves to act intelligently. In all republics there were two parties, and they would be obliged to take one or the other. In this country one of these parties in the past has been moderately addicted to freedom, and when the right of universal suffrage prevails, then it will be the friend of human freedom everywhere. The other party has always been the friend of human bondage, and to-day was just as much wedded to slavery as it was ten years ago. If they were in power they would reëstablish the accursed institution, or one kindred to it.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

Gens. STEEDMAN, GORDON GRANGER, KIRBY SMITH, EAGAN, and other distinguished officers, lately visited Boston at the invitation of the Massachusetts Conservative Soldiers' and Sailors' Association, for the purpose of conference and the formation of plans for concerted action in the general election next Fall. Col. ELI C. KINSLEY is President of the Massachusetts Association. Gen. STEEDMAN and his associates are now in Maine, and will return *via* New-Hampshire.

The canvass for the Republican nomination for Congressman, in the Seventeenth District of Ohio, is becoming quite animated. The leading candidates are Adjutant-Gen. SCHNEIDER and Mr. MANDERSON, of Stark; Judge AMBLER, of Columbiana; ROBERT SHERRARD, of Jefferson, and the incumbent, Gen. ECKLEY, of Carroll.

Gen. CANBY, in reply to a question in reference to the office of Mayor of Charleston, says until South Carolina is declared entitled to representation in Congress, the test oath must be taken by all persons appointed or elected to office.

The Illinois Democracy are making great preparations for the coming campaign, it apparently being their determination to make it, on their part, one of the most determined since that of 1860.

The Tennessee Democrats will meet in State Convention in Nashville on the 9th of June to appoint delegates to the New-York Convention.

Ex-Gov. SMITH, of Virginia, who is now over 70 years of age, rode fifty miles a few days since to speak against the new Constitution.

The South Carolina Senate contains 20 white members and 12 colored; the House of Representatives 44 whites and 80 colored.

Why is the atmosphere, when perfumed by PHALON's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief, like "Home, Sweet Home?" Because it is an exquisite air. Sold by all druggists.—*Advt.*

One Ounce of Gold

Will be given for every ounce of adulteration found in "B. T. BABBITT's LION COFFEE." This Coffee is roasted, ground and sealed "*hermetically*," under letters patent from the "United States" Government. All the "Aroma" is saved, and the Coffee presents a rich, glossy appearance. Every family should use it, as it is fifteen to twenty per cent. stronger than other pure "Coffee." One can in every twenty contains a ONE DOLLAR GREENBACK. For sale everywhere. If your grocer does not keep this coffee, and will not get it for you, send your orders direct to the factory.

B. T. BABBITT,

Nos. 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 72 and 74 Washington-st., New-York.—*Advertisement.*

See WHEELER & WILSON's Button-Hole Attachment, making one hundred button-holes an hour. The desideratum for families, dressmakers and manufacturers. No. 625 Broadway.—*Advt.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to one moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

Lyon's Magnetic Insect Powder.—It Kills Instantly.—Cockroaches, fleas, bugs, and every kind of insect vermin killed at once by this remarkable powder. It is not poisonous but certain to do its work. A single 25 cent flask has often

KILLED A PECK OF COCKROACHES.

This powder is also the very best thing in the world to put away Furs, Carpets, and Winter Clothing, &c., as It is sure to drive away Moths. Be sure you get Lyon's. It is the original and only true Insect Destroying Powder. Beware of Imitations. See the signature of E. Lyon on the flask. Depot, No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

Chickering & Sons, Manufacturers of Grand, Square and Upright Piano-fortes, were awarded at the Paris Exposition the First Grand Prize, the Legion of Honor and a Grand Gold Medal, making 63 first premiums during the past 45 years. Warerooms, No. 652 Broadway.

Another Prize Song.

BY ALAMP POST.

No Soap beneath the burning Sun
Need ever hope to have the run
Now being made by David's Prize,
A fact no knowing one denies.

'Tis made of stock—the very best—
Now this is so, and not a jest,
To simply raise the laugh or sneer,
Nor yet the kind, approving cheer.

No trashy stuff, impure, unsound—
Such as in many soaps abound,
Shall e'er in David's Prize be found.

For bleaching Clothes as white as snow,
King David's Prize is now the go;
In fact, its antecedents prove
That every word of the above
Is guaranteed beyond a doubt—
A fact no honest man will scout.
TRY IT. YOU'LL LIKE IT.
GROCERS SELL IT.

Self-Lighting Gas-Burner.—One of the most ingenious, simple, useful and economical inventions of the day.
P. S. SANDERSON, Agent, 661 Broadway, op. Bond-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Surbrug's Peculiar Smoking Tobacco. The best article in the market. Try it.
SURBRUG & CO., No. 151 Fulton-st., Nos. 189, 840, 1,145 Broadway, 4th-av. and 14th-st., and No. 54 Wall-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Terhune & Brett, No. 29 Barclay-st. WINDOW SHADES AND VENITIAN BLINDS.

Hoff's Malt Extract Depot Removed to No. 2½ Murray-st., near Broadway.

MARRIED.

COE—DOMINGE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday evening, May 12, by Rev. A. A. Reinke, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. RUSSELL T. COE, of New-York, to Miss ELLA M. DOMINGE.

HUIELL—GREENLY.—On Wednesday, May 13, at the First Baptist Church, Harlem, by Rev. E. Lucas, JOHN V. HUIELL, of New-York, to ESTHER E. GREENLY, of Harlem.

LATHROP—VAN AUKEN.—On Tuesday, May 12, by Rev. Robert R. Booth, D. D., at the residence of the bride's father, No. 421 5th-av., FREDERIC E. LATHROP to CAMILLA M., daughter of Barret H. Van Auken, all of this City.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On Wednesday, May 13, of consumption, JAMES B. ARCHER, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his brothers-in-law, Peter A. and Sherman B. Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 112 Varick-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

BENNETT.—On Tuesday, May 12, THOMAS BENNETT, in the 50th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from Christ Church, corner of 35th-st. and 5th-av., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

The members of Atlantic Lodge No. 178, F. & A. M., are directed to meet at the Lodge-rooms, corner of 4th and Green sts., on Friday, the 15th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of our late brother, THOMAS BENNETT.

By order of the Master.

CHARLES W. SY, Secretary.

BOUER.—On Wednesday, May 13, Mrs. MARY M. BOUER, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 14 Furman-st., near Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. this day, (Thursday.)

CARLIN.—On Tuesday, May 12, MARGARET, widow of Thomas Carlin, in the 58th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her brothers-in-law, James Hunter and Charles H. Houghton, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 26 Dominick-st.

CLARK.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Tuesday, May 12, CHARLES J., eldest son of Thomas P. and Prudence Clark, aged 36 years, 3 months and 15 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Washington H. and L. Company, No. 1, and the Exempt Firemen's Association, and the Fire Department in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 255 Washington-st., Hoboken, on Thursday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock.

☞ Hudson, N. Y., papers please copy.

COFFEY.—At West Brighton, Staten Island, on Tuesday, May 12, of typhoid fever, Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, aged 72 years.

Funeral will take place on Friday, May 15, at 2 P. M., at Grace Church, Port Richmond. Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Monroe, Orange County, for interment.

DAVIS.—Suddenly, at Cheyenne, Dakotah Territory, on Monday, May 4, GEORGE T. M. DAVIS, Jr., youngest son of George T. M. Davis, of this City.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 14th inst., at 10 A. M., at the Church of the Atonement in Madison-av., corner of 28th-st.

FOX.—On Wednesday evening, May 13, IDA, daughter of Samuel M. and the late Ida Thorn Fox, in the 4th year of her age.

The funeral service will take place at the residence of Mrs. Herman Thorn, No. 8 West 16th-st., on this day, (Thursday,) at 2 P. M.

FREY.—On Wednesday, May 13, Mrs. LETITIA E. FREY.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's papers.

FLEMING.—On Wednesday, May 13, MARY FLEMING, daughter of Richard Amos, deceased, of this City, aged 72 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son, Charles E. Fleming, No. 121 East 24th-st., near 4th-av.

HARRINGTON.—On Tuesday, May 12, of inflammation on the brain, at the residence of his mother, No. 236 West 54th-st., GEORGE N. HARRINGTON, known as George W. Christy, aged 40 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The members of St. John's Lodge and the Masonic fraternity generally are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, May 15, at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st., near Broadway, at 1 o'clock.

HEALY.—At Tremont, West Farms, on Wednesday, May 13, SAMUEL HEALY, aged 30 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of Mr. W. Christe, Washington-av., near Fitch-st., Tremont, on Friday, the 15th inst., at 1½ o'clock.

☞ Scranton, Penn., papers please copy.

HARVEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, May 13, CATHARINE, wife of the late Charles Harvey. Notice of the funeral will be given hereafter.

JOHNSON.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, May 12, WILLIAM JOHNSON, aged 49 years, son of J. K. Johnson, New-York City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 15th inst., from his residence, 127th-st., near 4th-av., at 9 o'clock A. M. Cars leave 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock; return at 10½ o'clock.

NASH.—On Wednesday, May 13, ELIZABETH, widow of James Nash, of this City, in the 70th year of her age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

SMITH.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 13, EMILIE, wife of Edward A. Smith, and daughter of Benjamin Mott, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I., in the 24th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father-in-law, Crawford C. Smith, No. 140 Livingston-st., on Friday at 1 o'clock P. M.

TEN BROECK.—On Wednesday morning, suddenly, N. EDWIN TEN BROECK.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones-st., on Saturday, May 16, at 3 P. M.

VELASCO.—On Tuesday, May 12, in her 14th year, at No. 49 West 42d-st., VICTORIA DE VELASCO, daughter of Matias de Velasco El Marques de Dos Hermanas, of Havana, Cuba.

Funeral services will take place on Thursday morning, the 14th inst., at the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, West 23d-st., at 9½ o'clock.

WHITING.—Suddenly, on Monday, May 11, at the residence of his father, in Kinderhook, N. Y., CHAS. WHITING, Jr., aged 49 years, formerly of New-York.

WHITE.—At Louisville, Ky., on Tuesday, May 12, Mrs. ANN WHITE, relict of the late Nathan White.

The remains will be brought East for interment. Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WILSON.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, May 13, WILLIAM WHITEHEAD, youngest son of John and Margaret Wilson.

☞ Glasgow, Scotland, papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY

Offer a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR,

Principal and interest

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, West, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, East, and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already

COMPLETED 580 MILES,

and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 AND 900 MILES

will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,721 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this great National Work are ample. The United States grants its Six per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full extent of its claim, in services. These bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners, and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 914 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight cars, and other requisite rolling stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent, and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and

THE EARNINGS FROM LOCAL OR WAY BUSINESS ARE NOW THREE TIMES THE INTEREST ON THEIR BONDS.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's Offices, in the City of New-York, at the rate of six per cent, in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,

AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand—but it is expected that the first installment of the New Bonds to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession, will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New-York

AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE, NO. 20 NASSAU-ST.,

and by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, BANKERS, 59 WALL-ST.,

and by the Company's advertised agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New-York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New-York.

APRIL 10, 1868.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC and MANDRAKE PILLS for the cure of CONSUMPTION, LIVER COMPLAINT and DYSPEPSIA. In consequence of engagements at home, Dr. Schenck will hereafter visit New-York professionally only every other Tuesday. His next professional visit to this City will be on TUESDAY, May 19, at his rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. His patients and the public wishing to consult him on his specialty will please make a note of this change. All advice free, but for a thorough examination of the lungs with his Respirometer, his price is $5. His medicines may be obtained at his rooms at all times.

HIRAM YOUNG & REED,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 8 Maiden-lane.

SECOND ANNIVERSARY OF THE American Equal Rights Association, COOPER INSTITUTE, THURSDAY, May 14, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Addresses by Lucy Stone, Col. T. W. Higginson, Ernestine L. Rose, Rev. Henry Blanchard, Rev. Olympia Brown, H. B. Blackwell, C. C. Burleigh, S. S. Foster, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Wm. F. Tomlinson and others. Singing by the Hutchinson Family.

Morning, admission free; evening, 25 cents; tickets at the door.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

GENTLEMEN—DON'T FORGET THE IMporter's sale of first quality MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at retail, AT VAIL'S HAT STORE, NO. 142 FULTON-ST. Best "New-York Mills" shirts, $2 65; all other goods on same basis. OR, if customers prefer, goods will be invoiced at the lowest prices anywhere—then one-fourth deducted from the bill. There will be no half-way work.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Members' Union will be held at No. 770 Broadway, corner of 9th-st., on Thursday the 14th inst., at 8 P. M., for the purpose of nominating a ticket for the approaching election.

THEO. I. HASTED, Chairman.

D. M. JARVIS, Secretary.

CHEAPEST RELIABLE SEWING MACHINES are Bartlett's Reversible Machines.—The style sold at $25 can be used by hand or foot; will do all the family sewing; warranted and kept in order. Examine the different styles at the depot, 569 B'dway, N. Y.

WRAPPING-PAPER FOR SALE.—OLD copies of the *New-York Times* can be had at the counter of the *New-York Times*. Price, $1 per hundred. Also, old exchange papers. Price, 50 cents per hundred.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 29th-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW HUMOROUS BOOK!
READY ON SATURDAY.
KING SHAM;
AND
OTHER ATROCITIES IN VERSE;
INCLUDING A
HUMOROUS HISTORY OF THE PIKE'S PEAK EXCITEMENT.
BY LAWRENCE N. GREENLEAF.
Cloth. 16mo..........$1 25.
For sale by all booksellers. Sent free of postage on receipt of price, by the publishers,
HURD & HOUGHTON,
No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

AMERICAN HOUSE CARPENTER.

Now ready, a new edition of
THE AMERICAN HOUSE CARPENTER.
Being a treatise on architecture, cornices and mouldings, framing, doors, windows, stairs, strength of materials, &c. By R. G. HATFIELD. 1 vol. 8vo. Numerous plates, $3 50.
Published and for sale by
JOHN WILEY & SON,
No. 2 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

, This is the most complete and best work on carpentry compressed into so small a volume and for so small a price.

POLITICAL.

CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the engagement of the Hall, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, the members of the Central Grant Club are requested to meet at the Hall of the Grant Club, No. 433 4th-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance of members is requested.

RUFUS F. ANDREWS, President.

JOHN J. SHAW,
GEORGE H. SHELDON. } Secretaries.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau-street,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES, ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF UNITED STATES SECURITIES, and give especial attention to the conversion of SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES INTO THE NEW FIVE-TWENTY BONDS OF 1865 AND 1867.

Holders of the Sixes of 1881, and Five-twenty Bonds of 1862, and May 1, 1865, may now realize a liberal difference by exchanging them for the new 5-20s of 1865-7. We are prepared to make these exchanges upon the most favorable terms.

Deposits received and collections made.

FISK & HATCH, No. 5 Nassau-st.

RODMAN, FISK & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. NO. 18 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit, for travelers' use, on the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

ALSO, MAKE TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFER OF MONEY ON CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

WILLIAMS & GUION,

NO. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue circular Letters of Credit through ALEXR. S. PETRIE & CO., LONDON, AVAILABLE FOR TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, &c.

Sterling Exchange at sight and sixty days.

Orders for Stocks, Bonds and Merchandise executed in London, by Cable or mail.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be promptly delivered or forwarded.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.

Also, commercial credits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD COMPANY'S SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS. FEBRUARY AND AUGUST COUPONS.

The title of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad having been confirmed by act of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, and the bonds declared valid, the work of extending the same to a connection with the Southern system of roads at Columbus, Ky., is now going rapidly forward. Ninety-one miles being in profitable operation, forty-five miles of new work graded, with rails enough on hand for forty-seven miles, it is expected that the whole line, from St. Louis to Belmont, 193 miles, will be opened for business early next year, so that there will be a continuous line from St. Louis to Mobile, New-Orleans and other Southern cities. A very large traffic is anticipated.

The old part of the road (91 miles) already earns enough to secure all the interest on the whole mortgage debt, and the extension completed, will vastly increase the earnings. The proceeds of these bonds going into the extension of the road adds to the security, and a projected branch, southwestwardly from Pilot Knob, for which a cash subsidy of $15,000 per mile is granted by the State, as a free gift to the Company, will add very much to the value of their property.

THOS. ALLEN, President, St. Louis, Mo.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend these seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad as a good security. The revenue of the road will be large, and the administration of the affairs of the Company is in capable and experienced hands, and is entitled to the greatest confidence of the public.

JAMES S. THOMAS, Mayor of St. Louis.
JOHN J. ROE, Pres. Union Merchants' Exchange, St. Louis. (Chamber of Commerce.)
E. W. FOX, Pres. St. Louis Board of Trade.
BARTON BATES, Pres. North Missouri Railroad.
J. H. BRITTON, Pres. Nat. Bank of the State of Mo., in St. Louis.
WM. L. EWING, Pres. of the Mer. N. B. of St. Louis.
GEO. H. REA, Pres. Second National Bank, St. Louis.
JAS. B. EADS, Chief-Engineer St. Louis and Illinois Bridge Company.
GEO. R. TAYLOR, Pres. Pacific Railroad, (of Missouri.)
WM. TAUSSIG, Pres. Traders' Bank, St. Louis.
JOHN R. LIONBERGER, Pres. Third National Bank of St. Louis, Mo.
ADOLPHUS MEIER, Vice-Pres. Union Pacific Railway, (E. D.)
ROBERT BARTH, Pres. German Savings Institution.
ALLEN, COPP & NISBET, Bankers, St. Louis.

NEW-YORK REFERENCES.

E. D. MORGAN & CO.
J. H. SWIFT,
ISAAC N. PHELPS,
W. V. BRADY,
S. GANDY,
W. T. BLODGETT,
A. R. ENO.

Bonds for sale, and pamphlets with details can be had at the New-York Agency.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice President, No. 43 Wall-st.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.

AMERICAN BANKERS AND MERCHANTS, No. 80 Lombard-st., London, E. C.

DEALERS IN EXCHANGE, UNITED STATES BONDS AND ALL AMERICAN SECURITIES.

Orders for British products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments.

Collections made and drafts retired.

Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, April 18, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stock and Bondholders of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company for the election of a Board of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Chicago, on Thursday, the 4th day of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of Saturday, the 2d of May, and reopened on the morning of Monday, the 8th of June.

JAMES R. YOUNG, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 270 WEST 30TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 9, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Hudson River Railroad Company, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 270 West 30th-st., New-York City, on MONDAY, June 8, 1868. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M., and as much longer, not beyond the setting of the sun on the same day, as the Inspectors may find necessary to receive the votes of electors presenting themselves. The transfer books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. on the 19th day of May, until 9 o'clock A. M. on the 9th day of June.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, April 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, for the election of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at their office, No. 7 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, the 12th day of May next, at 12 o'clock, noon.

The transfer book will be closed from the morning of the 4th until the morning of the 13th day of May next.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, by vote of the shareholders, on the 8th day of April, 1868, and taking effect this day, is closing up its affairs.

The holders of notes, and other creditors of said bank, are requested to present such notes or other claims to the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF CINCINNATI,
CINCINNATI, April 25, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, organized under the Free Banking Law of Ohio, has this day purchased all the assets and business of the Commercial National Bank of Cincinnati, now closing its affairs, and under the same management will continue business as heretofore.

Notes and claims against the Commercial National Bank will be paid by this Bank on demand.

CHAS. B. FOOTE, President.
HUGH COLVILLE, Cashier.

NOTICE.—ST. LOUIS, ALTON & TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the bondholders and stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, in the City of St. Louis, on MONDAY, the 1st of June next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, for the election of thirteen directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business which may be brought before them. The transfer books of the Company will be closed on FRIDAY, the 1st of May next, and will be opened on TUESDAY, the 2d of June.

Dated St. Louis, April, 1868.

By order, H. C. BRYANT, Secretary.

KNOWLTON MINING CO., No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

THE SHARES OF THE KNOWLTON MINING COMPANY, heretofore advertised, on which the assessment of $1 per share, due Dec. 2, 1867, shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of May, 1868, will be sold at auction on that day at 12 o'clock, at No. 44 Exchange-place, and all delinquent shareholders are hereby notified. By order, F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual election for thirteen Directors of this Company for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Company, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st., on TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next. The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books will be closed from 4 o'clock P. M. of the 12th day of May next until 9 o'clock A. M. of the 20th day of May next.

R. J. NIVEN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, April 28, 1868.

OFFICE OF "THE LOWER CALIFORNIA COMPANY," No. 19 William-st., New-York, May 5, 1868.—All holders of interests, (original or subdivisions,) in the Lower California Company are hereby requested to hand in at the Company's office vouchers for same on or before the 20th of May, with a view to the allotment of stock. WM. R. TRAVERS, Treasurer.

C. F. I. & C.—FOR COST, FREIGHT, INSURANCE and commission, any production of Great Britain can be procured at the lowest market rates through Messrs. BELDING, KEITH & CO., American Bankers and Merchants, No. 80 Lombard-st., London. Orders by cable promptly executed. Circulars issued weekly on application.

THE DEFERRED ANNUAL MEETING of shareholders in the Knowlton Mining Company for the choice of Directors and the transaction of any other legal business, will be held at No. 44 Exchange-place, on SATURDAY, May 30, 1868, at 2 o'clock. By order.

F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

$300,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage. Second mortgages bought. WILLIAM H. MITCHELL, No. 77 Cedar-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST.,
CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICES No. 135 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, and
No. 151 MONTAGUE-ST., BROOKLYN.

CASH CAPITAL, - - -	$2,000,000 00
ASSETS JAN. 1, 1868, -	$3,623,896 87
LIABILITIES. - - -	$107,490 55

DESIRING TO DEAL DIRECTLY WITH ITS CUSTOMERS, THIS COMPANY WILL HEREAFTER MAKE A REBATE FROM THE PREMIUM, ON RISKS IN THE CITY, EQUAL TO THE COMMISSION HERETOFORE PAID AS BROKERAGE.

CHAS. J. MARTIN, Pres.
A. F. WILLMARTH, V.-Pres.
D. A. HEALD, 2d V.-Pres.
J. H. WASHBURN, Sec.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Sec.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Sec.

RACINE, WATERTOWN, and KENOSHA, MUSCATINE CITY, WISCONSIN; and COUNTY, IOWA.

WESTERN SECURITIES, COUNTY, CITY and TOWN BONDS negotiated and purchased at best market rates.

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company, dated May 8, 1857, and conveying to THOMAS E. WALKER and CURTIS RAYMOND, as trustees, the division of said Company's railroad, known as the second division, extending westwardly from Iowa City, and all the rolling stock and other property appurtenant thereto, together with all the interest of said Company in the lands granted by the United States to the State of Iowa, and by said State to said Company in aid of the construction of said railroad, by the several acts of Congress and of the General Assembly of Iowa, set forth or referred to in said mortgage. Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned, present trustees of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys being proceeds thereof have been paid to the undersigned as such trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

THOMAS E. WALKER, } Trustees.
F. HAVEN,

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as trustee, dated July 1, 1855, and conveying the eastern division of said Company's railroad, extending from the eastern line of the State of Iowa, at Davenport, to Iowa City and Muscatine, with the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto, notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned, as such Trustee, for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein, and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE BONDS and coupons of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, secured by the mortgage, executed by said Company to EDWARD W. DUNHAM, the undersigned, as Trustee, dated July 1, 1856, and conveying that division of said Company's railroad, known as the Oskaloosa Division, extending west from the City of Muscatine, and the rolling stock and property appurtenant thereto—Notice is hereby given to present their bonds and coupons at the office of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company in the City of New-York, within two years from the 9th day of July, 1866, for payment of the amount to be paid thereon by the undersigned Trustee of said mortgage, in pursuance of the decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Iowa, made May 11, 1866, by which decree said mortgage was foreclosed, and in obedience to which decree the said mortgaged property has been sold, and certain moneys, being proceeds thereof, have been paid to the undersigned as such Trustee for the benefit of the holders of said bonds and coupons entitled to share therein; and if any of said bonds and coupons are not so presented within the time aforesaid, the holders of such bonds and coupons not so presented will be debarred by the said decree from all right to have any portion of the proceeds of the sale of said mortgaged property applied in payment thereof.

NEW-YORK, May 4, 1868. F. H. TOWS, Trustee.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT AN ELECTION FOR MANAGERS, held at this office on TUESDAY, the 12th inst., pursuant to public notice, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Managers of the Company for the ensuing year, viz.:

CHARLES N. TALBOT,
EDWARD J. WOOLSEY,
G. TALBOT OLYPHANT,
ABIEL A. LOW,
ROBERT L. KENNEDY,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
LE GRAND B. CANNON,
JAMES R. TAYLOR,
THOMAS DICKSON,
O. DE F. GRANT,
JOHN JACOB ASTOR,
THOMAS CORNELL,
W. J. HOPPIN.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board of Managers, held this day, GEORGE TALBOT OLYPHANT, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. CO.,
NEW-YORK, May 7, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE shareholders of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on WEDNESDAY, the 27th day of May, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of the Company will be closed at the close of business on the 15th instant, and re-opened on the 1st day of June next.

L. A. CATLIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
PRESIDENT'S OFFICE, April 24, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, May 21, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 7th to the 21st day of May, inclusive.

WM. D. BISHOP, President.

MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY,
No. 25 WILLIAM-ST., ROOM No. 9, SECOND FLOOR,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1868.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND PRAIRIE DU CHIEN RAILWAY COMPANY will close on the 15th instant, and remain closed until the 20th of June, at which time bonds will be exchanged for the various classes of securities, in accordance with the terms of purchase by the St. Paul Company. C. P. GILPIN, Assistant Secretary.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
GENEVA, N. Y., May 7, 1868.

THIS BANK IS NOT CONNECTED, OR in any manner affected by the recent failure of H. J. Messenger, New-York, his interest and connection having ceased in April, 1866. This bank has had no business transactions with him since that period.

W. T. SCOTT, Cashier.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING 7.30 TREASURY LOANS.

All series taken in exchange for 5-20 BONDS. Returns made to correspondents without delay, and on favorable terms.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868—3 P. M.

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Registered '81..	113¾	114	5-20 Coupon, '67..	109⅝	109¾
Coupon, 1881..	113¾	114	10-40 Registered..	103⅞	103⅜
5-20 Regist'd '62.	106⅞	106¾	10-40 Coupon..	102⅞	102⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62..	108⅞	109	Gold..	139⅞	140
5-20 Coupon, '64..	106⅞	107	June 7.30..	107⅝	107¾
5-20 Coupon, '65..	107⅜	107⅝	July 7.30..	107⅝	107¾
5-20C.'65,Jan&July	109⅝	109¾			

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN **GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &C.**

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES, and EXCHANGE 7-30 Notes, May 13, 1868, as follows:

For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $7 51 DIFFERENCE.

For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $1 31 DIFFERENCE ON EACH $1,000.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

LOST!

200 shares CENTRAL COAL MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY.—Certificate No. 666, Certificate No. 671, 100 shares each, in name of Greenleaf, Norris & Co.

Transfer has been stopped.

The finder is requested to return the above to the subscriber,

WM. H. DUFF, No. 15 Wall-st.

MAY 13, 1868.

EVANSVILLE AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD BONDS WANTED BY WM. C. EGLESTON, No. 38 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, May 13, 1868.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this Company, held on the 12th inst., an ordinance was adopted authorizing an increase in the capital stock equal to fifty thousand shares. That increase will be apportioned among such persons as shall be stockholders on the 1st proximo, in the ratio of one new share for every two than held by them.

The first installment will be twenty per cent., and will be due and payable in cash at the office of the Company on the 10th of June proximo. The succeeding installments on the 10th of each month thereafter, until and including October.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of June 1 until the morning of the 11th.

By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 114 Broadway, NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIrectors of the North American Fire Insurance Company will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, the 25th day of May inst.

The polls will be open at 12 o'clock, and will close at 1 o'clock P. M. By order of the Board.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND TERRE HAUTE RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, May 1, 1868.

A dividend of SEVEN Per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company, less the government tax, has been this day declared, according to the provisions of the trust deed, payable in cash on the 15th day of May instant, at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st.

The transfer books of the preferred stock will be open from the 5th to the 11th instant, inclusive.

CHARLES BUTLER, President.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK,
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent., free of all taxes, has been declared payable on the 9th inst. Transfer books closed until that date.

JNO. R. KEARNEY, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled hereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,

Corner of 3d-av., and 26th-st.

Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.; and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
WM. B. BIBBINS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3. SIX PER CENT interest on $5 to $5,000. Assets, $4,711,998 98.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax, paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before June 1, will draw interest from June 1.

R. H. MACLAY, Pres't.
R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MARBLE MANTELS.

THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS, BILLIARD TABLE BEDS, PLUMBERS' SLABS, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks and shelving of all kinds. MARBLEIZED SLABS for piers, tables, bureaus, what-nots, &c.

Wainscoting and paneling for rooms and halls. Every description of slate work made to order. The trade supplied on favorable terms.

ELEAZER JONES, Manager, Middle Granville, N. Y.,

Warehouse and Show Rooms, No. 40 West 18th-st., New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels, of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS—IN GREAT VARIEties, at reduced prices, at S. KLABER'S manufactory, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBELIZED SLATE MANTELS— Half the price of marble. Send for a circular. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av. bet. 35th and 36th sts.

STATIONERY.

ACCOUNT BOOKS AND STATIONERY. —A full supply constantly on hand and made to order. Business men are invited to call at the old stand. Revenue and postage stamps constantly on hand.

HOWE & FERRY, No. 76 Bowery.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM P. WRIGHT, bankrupt.—By virtue of an order made in the above stated matter, bearing date the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868, I will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock noon, at my office, Room No. 3, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J., all the right, title and interest of William P. Wright, the above-named bankrupt, of, in and to all the property, both real and personal, set forth and described in the petition filed in this cause.—Dated May 13, 1868.

W. MUIRHEID, Assignee, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Jersey City, N. J.

my14-1aw3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS Y. BRADLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Y. Bradley, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JESSE H. S. TOOTHAKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jesse H. S. Toothaker, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HIRAM ROOSA, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Hiram Roosa, of the town of Kingston, in the County of Ulster and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JACOB H. DUBOIS,
my14-1aw3wTh* Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE HENRY GOODRIDGE, bankrupt—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Henry Goodridge, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of March A. D. 1868.

HIRAM C. BENNETT, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wTh* No. 59 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of GEORGE F. CHESTER, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, Jr., of Rye, in the County of Westchester and State of New-York, and HENRY R. LYLE, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who have carried on business for four years next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in bankruptcy at the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, and of each of them individually, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 2d day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of MOSES SPORBORG, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 13th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—NO. 1,154.—THIS IS TO give notice that on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HENRY MARTIN, of Nunda, in the County of Livingston and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts, and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of William H. Comstock, Register in Bankruptcy, in the Tibbitt's Block, on Genesee-st., in the City of Utica, Oneida County, New-York, before said Register, on the 5th day of August, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAVID DONALDSON,
United States Deputy Marshal and Messenger.
MANN, RODMAN & ADAMS,
Attorneys for Petitioner, New-York City.

Dated UTICA, May 11, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWARD D. MILLER, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Edward D. Miller, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1868.

ap30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM K. BELCHER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by William K. Belcher, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt, upon his own petition, under the act of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, May 6, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Attorneys for petitioner, No. 45 William-st., New-York City. my7-1aw3wTh*

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN O'DWYER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John O'Dwyer, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1868.

ap30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID P. WINNE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by David P. Winne, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 27th day of April, 1868.

ap30-1aw3wTh GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GALEN A. CARTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Galen A. Carter, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 26th day of May, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 28th day of April, 1868.

ap30-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. In the matter of JAMES M. PLUMB, LEONARD D. ATWATER and ANDREW M. FANNING, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James M. Plumb, Leonard D. Atwater and Andrew M. Fanning, of the City and County of New-York, in said district, and who were on the 16th day of March, A. D., 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of the United States, for the said Southern District of New-York.—Dated at the City of New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

CHARLES G. JUDSON, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 84 Chambers-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of EDWARD FLASH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edward Flash, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of LUCIEN DUBERNET, a bankrupt. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Lucien Dubernet, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 17th day of February, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition in the District Court in said district.

Dated at New-York City the 25th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHILANDER D. ORVIS, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. —To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philander D. Orvis, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
ap30-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EMANUEL ROSENSTEEL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Emanuel Rosensteel, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, in said district, and who was, to wit, on the 8th day of April, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupt, upon the petition of himself, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN H. ANDRUS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John H. Andrus, of Hackensack, State of New-Jersey, carrying on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 856.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JACOB BLUMAUER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacob Blumauer, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MAYER ADLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Mayer Adler, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D., 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of GEORGE W. PRICE, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of FREDERICK MAASS, of Newark, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 291 Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CYRUS MEAD, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 29th day of May, A. D. 1868 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT PHYFE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 27th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 20th day of March, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of AUGUSTUS S. TOBIAS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 28th day of April, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EDWARD MARTINDALE, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has carried on business for four months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City and County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 14, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 7th day of May, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of WILLIAM H. PHELPS, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 2d day of June, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MAY 13, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LUCIEN DUBERNET, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Lucien Dubernet, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of May, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 5th day of May, 1868.

my7-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN B. AUGUR, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John B. Augur, in said district, duly declared bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 2d day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, 5th May, 1868.

my7-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY JACOBY, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Jacoby, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 12th day of June, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Mr. Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.

my14-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FRANCIS E. WILLIAMS, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Francis E. Williams, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 16th day of June, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 12th day of May, 1868.

my14-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY F. KENT, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry F. Kent, doing business in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 8th day of June, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.

Dated New-York, on the 13th day of May, 1868.

my14-1aw3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 817.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CYRUS LOSEE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 2d day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Cyrus Losee, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who has carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition in the City of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JNO. SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES C. CROWELL, bankrupt.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Charles C. Crowell, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who was on the 16th day of March, 1868, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated May 4, 1868.

D. P. McBRIEN, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wTh* No. 7 Chambers-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of CHARLES OTTO SCHWINDT, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Charles Otto Schwindt, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.

ap30-1aw3wTh* ROBERT J. MITCHELL, Assignee.

NO. 1,043.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FLOYD CLARKSON, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Floyd Clarkson, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within the said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 1st day of May, A. D. 1868.

my7-1aw3w-Th* I. M. ANDRUSS, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of DAVID W. IVES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 9th day of May, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of David W. Ives, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my14-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ELIAS L. ALLEN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Elias L. Allen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 27th day of April, A. D. 1868.

ALBERT SMITH, Assignee,
ap30-1aw3wTh* No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

NO. 1,120.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ORLANDO C. FORSYTH, bankrupt.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Orlando C. Forsyth, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York, the 24th day of April, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
my7-1aw3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-Jersey, ss.—At Newark, the 4th day of May, A. D. 1868. —The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of [illegible] S. OLDS, of Newark, in the County of Essex, [illegible] of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the [illegible] Court of said district.

[illegible] MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
my7-1aw3wTh* [illegible] Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

AUCTION SALES.

GREAT SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT FANCY GOODS.

By LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Book Sale Rooms and Art Galleries, Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7½ o'clock,

A large invoice of rich China, bronze, Parian and Bohemian glassware just imported, consisting in part of China tea and toilet sets, bronze statuary, groups and figures, busts, vases, &c., marble clocks, Bohemian glass vases, card receivers, mantel sets, wine bottles, &c., &c. Catalogues ready and goods on exhibition.

SUPERB BOOKS AT AUCTION.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, May 15 and 16, commencing at 7½ o'clock, a very choice and elegant collection of books, comprising many finely-illustrated works on the Fine Arts, Natural History, Botany, &c.; also, a large number of standard and rare books of travels and voyages, &c., &c., among which may be mentioned Arabian Knights Entertainments, 6 vols., 8vo, full mor.; Audubon's Birds and Quadrupeds, 10 vols., imperial 8vo, full mor., original edition; Cunningham's Lives, 8 vols., 8vo, half calf; Donovan's Quadrupeds, 3 vols. roy. 8vo; Dore's Bible, 2 vols., imperial 4to, cloth; Lane's Thousand and One Nights, 3 vols., 8vo, calf; Locke's Works, 11 vols., 8vo, half mor.; Meyrick's Ancient Armor, 3 vols., imperial 4to; Perkin's Tuscan Sculptors, 2 vols., imperial 8vo; Strutt's Dresses, 2 vols., 4to; Winkle's Churches, 3 vols., imperial 8vo, &c., &c. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition Thursday morning.

WEDNESDAY, May 20 and 22,
GREAT SALE OF AUTOGRAPHS.

EXTRAORDINARY ART SALE.

Messrs. LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO. announce that they will sell at auction, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 22d of May, the entire Collection of Paintings of the late

MR. A. M. COZZENS.

These pictures are too well known in art circles to require comment. The collection contains

SEVENTY-EIGHT PAINTINGS,

comprising the choicest examples of the respective Masters, collected by Mr. Cozzens during a period of 30 years of the most intimate relations with art and artists.

Mr. Cozzens was a liberal and intelligent patron of American art, and his opportunities, accordingly, for procuring representative works of our school were of the best kind. Most of his pictures were procured of the artists who painted them at a time when they were founding their reputation, and working with that degree of earnestness which is characteristic of the best period of an artistic career. Many of the pictures belonging to his collection might be cited as the best productions of their painters. Such an opportunity for procuring works of American art, valuable in connection with its history, may not soon occur again, for there is no representative collection in private hands equal to it.

His Coles—Church—Durand—Kensetts—Huntingtons—Eastman—Sully—Stuart—Johnson—Inmans—Cropseys—Pine—Hicks—Mount—Woodville—Edmonds—Leutzes—Leslie—Doughtys—Weir—Whittredge, &c., &c., were esteemed by Mr. Cozzens to be unsurpassed, if equaled, by any other works of those celebrated painters.

NOW ON VIEW DAY AND EVENING.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, May 16, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.:

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE removed from the private residence of a gentleman for convenience of sale, consisting of parlor, dining-room, library and chamber furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, gilt cornices, rosewood parlor suites, etageeres, marble-top centre tables, chandeliers and gas fixtures, fine bronzes and mantel ornaments, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, rosewood wardrobes, toilet tables, chairs, rockers, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, window shades, oil-cloths, stair carpets, hall stands and chairs, a complete carved black walnut dining room suite, elegant gilt and decorated china dinner set, superior plate, of the manufacture of Dixon, of Sheffield, and Christofle, of Paris, cut and engraved glassware, &c.

ALSO.

A number of fine oil paintings.

ALSO, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

Rosewood Steinway Grand Piano, 6-octaves,
Rosewood 6-octave piano,
Mahogany 6-octave piano.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 13th, 14th and 15th May, 1868, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the

LEEDS ART GALLERIES,
Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, corner 12th-st.,

CONTRIBUTORS' SALE OF CHOICE OIL-PAINTINGS,

embracing the works of

Wm. Hart,
Wydeveld,
J. F. Cropsey,
Geo. Inness,
Blakelock,
Otto Sommers,
W. M. Oddie
J. G. Brown,
Wm. Brown,
Mario,
Ream,
Sully,

and others.

Also, by order of the executors of Wm. E. Burton, deceased, fine collection of ANCIENT PICTURES by celebrated masters. They are now on exhibition free, as above till sale, and two evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 98 Madison-av., near 30th-st.,

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

consisting of velvet carpets, rosewood suite in crimson plush, figured worsted lambrekins, gilt cornices, lace curtains, gilt frame French plate pier mirror, gilt marble-top pier base, p. m. pearl-inlaid centre tables, rosewood suite in blue reps, mahogany sofas and divans, elegantly gilt and decorated vases, mahogany arm chairs in hair-cloth, rosewood hat-stand, mahogany bedsteads, painted and enameled cottage suites, lounges in crimson plush, mahogany marble-top dressing bureaus, do. washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, black walnut crib bedstead, Brussels carpets, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, gilt frame water-color drawings, extension table, mahogany marble-top buffet, elegantly carved marble clock, mahogany sofas in hair-cloth, black walnut sewing chair. Also, kitchen furniture.

FINE ARTS.

The sale of fine Oil Paintings to have taken place at the "Leeds Art Galleries," on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., is postponed, on account of the weather, to THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 14th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT SALE of $615,000 5-20s, 6s and 10-40 BONDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell at public auction on MONDAY, May 18, 1868, at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, by order of H. R. Hulburd, Esq., Comptroller of the Currency of the United States Treasury Department:

$615,000 United States Government Registered Bonds, embracing 5-20s, 6s and 10-40s of 1862, 1864, 1865 and 1881.

These Bonds are to be sold for the redemption of the circulating notes of various National Banks failed and now in the hands of receivers.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid immediately after the sale, and balance on the following day, before 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Broker.
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, MAY 15 AND 16, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

of every description, mattresses, bedding, mirrors, fancy goods, &c.; also a large assortment of china, silver plated and glass ware, clocks, &c.; four good rosewood pianos.

Also,

at 12 M., one Gee's patent soda-water generators, No. 2; two fountains, pump attachment, $425; only used 2 months.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL SELL by auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 10 o'clock, at salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a large and elegant assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood and black-walnut suites, in reps and haircloth; oak and black-walnut chamber suites, extension tables, oak and black-walnut marble top centre tables and sideboards, hair and straw mattresses, sofas, lounges, mirrors, oak and black-walnut desks, &c. Also, three grand rosewood pianos.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

EXTRA LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD furniture, velvet Wilton tapestry, three-ply and other carpets, French plate mirrors, brocatel and lace curtains, two billiard tables, six or seven parlor suites, cottage furniture, cut-glass and silver-plated ware, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 14, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 724 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel, an extra large amount of really good furniture from a dozen different families, embracing every article required in housekeeping, together with a great quantity of books from a private library, fine oil paintings and engravings, any quantity of silver and silver-plated ware, sofas and sofa bedsteads, with many articles not enumerated. Catalogues early this morning.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer, salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st., four doors west of Broadway; Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

ANCIENT AND MODERN OIL PAINTINGS, PROOF ENGRAVINGS, CHROMOS, &c., &c., FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION.

H. D. MINER & BARKER will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, May 15, at 11 o'clock, at their new salesroom, No. 8 Cortlandt-st., a large collection of ancient and modern oil paintings, embracing works by artists of the French, English and American schools; also a number of fine proof engravings and chromos, including a complete set of Cole's Voyage of Life, richly framed; also an invoice of Swiss fancy goods, canes, whips, &c., &c. The above are now on exhibition.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, Thursday, May 14, at 11½ o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

2,155 boxes fresh Sicily oranges,
2,713 boxes fresh Sicily lemons.

Cargo brig *John Freeman*, from Palermo.

Immediately after, within their store, for account of whom it may concern:

35 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

STEAMSHIPS ATLANTIC AND WESTERN METROPOLIS.—Public notice is hereby given that default having been made in the condition of a mortgage on the steamships ATLANTIC, BALTIC, and WESTERN METROPOLIS, executed and delivered to us by the New-York and Bremen Steamship Company, and bearing date the 21st day of March, A. D. 1867, we shall, under and by virtue of the power in us vested by the said mortgage, sell at public auction on the 25th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer, the said steamships ATLANTIC and WESTERN METROPOLIS, together with all and singular their respective engines, machinery, boilers, masts, bowsprits, sails, boats, anchors, cables, ship and cabin furniture, plate, and all other necessaries thereunto appertaining and belonging.

Dated NEW-YORK CITY, May 4, 1868.

CHARLES LULING & CO., Mortgagees.

ISLE ROYALE MINING CO.,
No. 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 6, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A RECENT law of Michigan prescribing the method for sales of real estate belonging to mining companies, the Isle Royale Mining Co. will offer for sale, at their business office in the City of New-York, on WEDNESDAY, May 27, 1868, certain parcels of land, with the buildings thereon, lying in the village of Houghton, north and south of Sheldon-st., including dock on Portage Lake. Said property not being needed for the use of the Isle Royale Mining Co., the stockholders of said Company have authorized the directors to make a sale of it, in accordance with law, and all parties disposed to bid for the whole or any part of said property are requested to appear at the time and place of sale.

By order of directors, F. W. CAPEN, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY THE undersigned Trustee, that he will upon the 18th day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at the Montana Mills, in the town of Cornwall, County of Orange, and State of New-York, put up and offer for sale and sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, all and singular the said

MONTANA MILL,

with the buildings, real estate, machinery, tools, implements, appliances and appurtenances belonging to the same.

Dated APRIL 28, 1868. G. L. BEECKMAN, Trustee.

AUCTION SALES.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE OF A very extensive stock of WINES, LIQUORS, PRESERVED FRUITS, &c., &c.

JOSEPH McGUIRE, AUCTIONEER,
(OFFICE NO. 80 NASSAU-ST.)

will sell on SATURDAY, May 16, 1868, at 10 o'clock, about 3,000 gallons of imported sherry, Madeira, port, and other wines; also, over 100 dozen pure California wine, Bourbon, Irish and Scotch whisky, and a large quantity of preserved fruit, jellies, &c.—goods saved from the late fire at the "Italian Warehouse," No. 39 Union-square.

The above stock will be sold by "sample" at the store No. 77 University-place, corner 14th-st., and the original packages can be seen at the warehouse as above.

The terms of sale will be cash.

B. M. SEIXAS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE, THIS DAY AT 11½ A. M., at No. 56 Broadway, to close the entire stock of imported and domestic perfumery, fancy soaps, &c.; also, a large assortment of fancy goods and toilet articles, in lots to suit purchasers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, Assignee's sale of table cutlery and silver-plated ware in large variety.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE A. C. S.,
WILLETT'S POINT, N. Y. H., May 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL be received until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, May 25, 1868, by the undersigned, at Willett's Point, N. Y. Harbor, for furnishing the troops thereat with fresh beef from May 31, 1868, to Dec. 1, 1868.

The envelopes inclosing proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef."

The fresh beef is to be of good marketable quality, with equal proportions of fore and hind quarter meat (necks, shanks and kidney tallow excluded), and delivered, at the expense of the contractor, in such quantities and at such times as may be required.

No bid will be entertained that is not made by a regular butcher, who must give his name in full, his present place of business and residence.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in advertisement of June 12, 1867, for Proposals for Furnishing Fresh Beef.

From the office of the A. C. G. S. N. Y.

WM. H. CHASE,
1st Lt. Corps Eng. A. C. S.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL,
Corner of Houston and Greene sts.,
NEW-YORK CITY, May 13, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS ARE INVITED and will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, May 18, 1868, for the delivery at such wharves in New-York harbor as may be directed:

402,318 (four hundred and two thousand three hundred and eighteen) pounds of good merchantable oats.

606,478 (six hundred and six thousand four hundred and seventy-eight) pounds of good merchantable timothy hay.

94,260 (ninety-four thousand two hundred and sixty) pounds of good rye straw.

The same for shipment to North Carolina, subject to inspection by an Officer of this Department.

The United States reserves the privilege of rejecting any or all of the bids if deemed advisable.

The successful bidder will be required to commence delivery immediately.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Forage," and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS INGALLS, Brevet Major-General,
and Assistant Quartermaster-General.

ARMY BUILDINGS,
CORNER GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK, May 12, 1868.

PROPOSALS (IN DUPLICATE) WILL BE received by the undersigned until 12 M. THURSDAY, 14th inst., for

20,000 pounds Carolina RICE, in clean, good, stout oak barrels.

50,000 pounds of clean, dry BROWN SUGAR, in barrels full head-lined.

Bids for Sugar to be made duty paid.

5,000 pounds WHITE GRANULATED SUGAR.
5,000 pounds WHITE COFFEE SUGAR, A.
5,000 pounds cut LOAF SUGAR.

The manner of making bids, requirements of bidders, &c., same as stated in previous advertisements from this office.

C. L. KILBURN,
Brevet Brigadier-General and A. C. G. S.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-second-street, from the Fourth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York.—We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner, or owners, occupant, or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First*—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JAMES H. COLEMAN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 42,) in the said City, on or before the eighteenth day of May, 1868, and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days, next after the said eighteenth day of May, 1868, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at 1 o'clock P. M. *Second*—That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office of the City of New-York, there to remain until the 30th day of May, 1868. *Third*—That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land situate, lying and being on Seventy-second-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and extending on either side of said Seventy-second-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and, *Fourth*—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 2d day of June, 1868, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

JAMES H. COLEMAN,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON, } Commissioners.

Dated NEW-YORK, April 14, 1868.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Commissioners of the Central Park, for and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—The Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, in the name and in behalf of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York—pursuant to the act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to the powers and duties of the Commissioners of the Central Park," passed April 4, 1866, and of the Act entitled "An Act to alter the map or plan of certain portions of the City, of New-York, and for the laying out and improvement of the same," passed April 24, 1867, hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court, in the First Judicial District of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of May, 1868, at the opening of the Court, on that day or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment, in the above entitled matter: that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-fifth-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, as laid out by Commissioners of the Central Park, in the City of New-York.

RICHARD O'GORMAN,
Counsel to the Corporation.

Dated New-York, April 22, 1868.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS,
NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE,
NEW-YORK, May 11, 1868.

ALL PERSONS HAVING APPLICATIONS before the Board of Supervisors for correction of taxes for the year 1867, are notified that the Committee on Annual Taxes will hear excuses at 10 A. M. TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY of this week.

This will be the last opportunity.

By order of the Committee.

J. B. YOUNG, Clerk of Board.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF WILLIAM D. VEEDER, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. WHITNEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of A. M. Sweet, No. 4 Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of September next.—Dated March 17, 1868.

AUGUSTA P. WHITNEY, Administratrix.

Th19-1aw6mTh*

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,

No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, fits pupils of all ages for business or college. Progress rapid and terms reasonable.

IRVINGTON INSTITUTE.

Irvington, on the Hudson, 25 miles from New-York, a French, English and Classical Family Boarding School for Boys. The course of studies embraces all the ordinary English branches and the modern languages, which are taught practically. The French is the language of the school. For circular address

A. BOURSAUD, Principal.

DR. RICHARDS' INSTITUTE FOR 12 boys, Shrub Oak, Westchester County, N. Y., five miles east of Peekskill; the Prussian method of teaching pursued by accomplished instructors; boating, bathing, fishing, gardening, gymnastics on the place. For circulars address the Principal, DR. RICHARDS.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teach book-keeping practically; they also remove stiffness, cramping or trembling, and give an elegant business style of writing; open day and evening all Summer.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open May 4. For circulars address the Principal.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY, Perth Amboy, N. J. E. CLEVELAND, A. M., Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, DANbury, Conn. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER GRADUate of a leading college and having the degree of A. M., wishes an engagement for next Fall; is now connected with a first-class institution; is competent in the classics, mathematics and usual English branches; best of references. Address J., Box 137, Burlington, N. J.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING English, French, Latin, Italian and Music, desires an engagement as resident governess, City or country; best references. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 1,504 Post-office, New-York.

A FRENCH YOUNG GENTLEMAN, REsiding up-town, would like to give private lessons at the pupils' or his residence. Address D. T., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ASTROLOGY.

MME. ROSS, MEDICAL AND BUSINESS clairvoyant, tells the name and shows the likeness of future husband; brings together those long separated; lucky numbers. No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

PRINTING.

TO PRINTERS.—USE THE PATENT COMposition for printers' INKING ROLLERS, made by FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden-lane, New-York. It is superior to anything in use.

SHIPPING.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:

MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
COLORADO..........WEDNESDAY, May 13
NEBRASKA..........WEDNESDAY, May 20
MANHATTAN..........WEDNESDAY, May 27
MINNESOTA..........WEDNESDAY, June 10
From Pier No. 46 North River.

Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $80, gold; return tickets, $160, gold; in steerage, $30, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, DUCHESNE....SATURDAY, May 16
EUROPE..........LEMARIE.....SATURDAY, May 30
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, June 13
PEREIRE.........SURMONT.....SATURDAY, June 27

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, May 16, at noon. Passengers are requested to be on board at 11 o'clock. GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE RATES. Favorite passenger steamers of the ANCHOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW AND DERRY.

CALEDONIA......MACDONALD..SATURDAY, May 16
BRITANNIA......LAIRD......SATURDAY, May 23
HIBERNIA.......MUNRO......SATURDAY, May 30
From Pier No. 20 North River, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabin to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, $160.
Intermediate to Glasgow or Derry, $35; Steerage, $30
Prepaid certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, &c., at very low rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.—The Inman Line, under contract with the United States and British Governments for carrying the Mails, intend dispatching their steamers as follows:

CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, May 16
CITY OF W'HINGTON (via Halifax) MONDAY, May 18
CITY OF PARIS............SATURDAY, May 23
CITY OF LONDON...........SATURDAY, May 30
ETNA (via Halifax).......MONDAY, June 1
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, June 6

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate MONDAY, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	50

Passage by the Monday steamers, first cabin, $90, gold; steerage, $35, payable in currency.

Rates of passage from New-York to Halifax: First Cabin, $20; steerage, $10—payable in gold.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE TO THE CONTINENT.

The new iron North German Steamship SMIDT, Capt. H. RASCHEN, of 2,400 tons capacity, WILL SAIL FROM NEW-YORK ON HER FIRST RETURN TRIP TO BREMEN about May 23.

PRICES OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin..........$75 } Payable in
Second Cabin..........36 } Gold.
Steerage Passage..........$25.

An experienced surgeon on board.

For further information, freight and passage, apply to THIELE, SEILER & CO., No. 2 Hanover Buildings, Hanover-square.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves........WEDNESDAY, May 20
RUSSIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, May 27
SCOTIA leaves........WEDNESDAY, June 3
JAVA leaves........WEDNESDAY, June 10
CHINA leaves........WEDNESDAY, June 17
CUBA leaves........WEDNESDAY, June 24
Chief cabin passage........$130
Second cabin passage........80
TO PARIS.
Chief cabin passage........145
Payable in gold.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA........May 14
PALMYRA........May 21

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin........$80 Gold.
Steerage........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ERIN will leave SATURDAY, May 16, at 11 A. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

NOTICE.—THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP DENMARK, Capt. THOMPSON, sails from Pier No. 47 North River, for Queenstown and Liverpool, on TUESDAY, May 19, at 2 o'clock P. M. Cabin passage, $100; Steerage, $30 currency. Apply at the offices of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, May 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, June 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK AND MEXICAN MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.
SAILING EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
VIRGO, Capt. JOHN DEAKEN.
NEVADA, Capt. W. MEGILL.

Steamship VIRGO will leave Pier No. 17, East River, on THURSDAY, May 14, at 10 A. M.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR MOBILE.

FERNANDINA AND THE GULF PORTS.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch The first-class steamship FLAG, Capt. BAXTER, for Fernandina, on SATURDAY, May 23, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., connecting at Cedar Keys, via Florida Railroad, with the fine steamship MARY, for MOBILE.

Cargo delivered, without lighterage, at Mobile in one week.

Insurance guaranteed at 1¼ per cent.

Bills lading furnished and goods forwarded free of commissions to all points on line of Mobile and Ohio Railroad.

Also, through passage-tickets and bills lading issued in connection with railroads in Florida to all places in the interior, and with steamers to points on the St. John's River.

Insurance to Fernandina, 1 per cent.

Superior passenger accommodations. Apply to L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st. Mobile agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT and RICHMOND.
New and elegant side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA and NIAGARA.

One of the above first-class ships will be dispatched every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., for Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, connecting with the Seaboard Inland Air-Line, Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line, South-Side and Petersburg Railroads, and Richmond and Danville and Virginia Central Railroads, taking freight and granting through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest.

Bills of lading signed on the pier up to the hour of sailing. For freight or passage, having elegant stateroom accommodations, apply to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner Dey-st.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS, May 14
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, via Nassau, May 21.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, May 28.

For freight or passage, apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE—Cabin passage, $15. Measurement goods 10c. per foot, and lower than by any other line. The A 1 fast and reliable steamship SARAGOSSA, CROWELL, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, May 16, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st. Bills of lading signed for all points in the interior. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission. ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

The MATANZAS will sail on the following Saturday.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH,
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,

except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

MAY 16—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. F. T. KING, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. W. T. LAPIDGE.

Steamer leaving May 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco June 3 for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY!
THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA,
Via Panama Railroad.
NEW SAILING ARRANGEMENT.

THE 5TH AND 20TH OF EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these dates fall on Sunday, from Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., at noon, at lower rates than by any other line.

MAY 5—Steamship FULTON, connecting with new steamship NEBRASKA.

MAY 20—Steamship GUIDING STAR, connecting with new steamship NEVADA.

These steamships are expressly fitted for this trade, and are unsurpassed for safety, speed, elegance and comfort, and their rates for passage and freight will ALWAYS BE LOWER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further particulars address the undersigned at Pier No. 46 North River, foot of King-st., New-York.

D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent.
WM. H. WEBB, President.
CHAS. DANA, Vice-President.
No. 54 Exchange-place, New-York.

REDUCTION OF RATES OF FREIGHT.

NINETY CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT, 1¾ CENTS PER POUND, TO CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer OCEAN QUEEN, sails on SATURDAY, May 16, at 12 o'clock noon. For particulars apply at Freight Office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Sole Freight Agents
Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GEO. WASHINGTON......GAGER......May 23.
CORTES......WHITMAN......May 30.
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL......June 6.
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......June 13.

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

FOR BOSTON VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, CAPE COD and all points of railway communication East and North.

The new and splendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE leave Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

Connecting with steamboat express at Bristol at 4:30 A. M., arriving at Boston at 6 A. M., in time to connect with all the Eastern and Northern morning trains from that city.

Tickets and staterooms obtained at office on the pier, (40;) and Westcott's Express office, No. 1 Park-place; also, tickets sold and baggage checked through at the offices of Westcott's Express Company in New-York and Brooklyn.

Freights taken at the lowest rates. Freight express train leaves Bristol at 6 A. M., arriving in Boston at 8:30 A. M. H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.
G. W. TIERS, Agent.

STONINGTON LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FARE.
To Boston, first-class..........$3
To Providence, first-class..........2

The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.,
And foot of 19th-st., East River, at 6 P. M., daily.

Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.

Up-town passengers, by taking the boat at 19th-st., East River, have one and a half hours longer at their homes, and avoid the crowded streets in the lower part of the City.

Passengers from down town, taking Avenue A or Avenue B cars, from the Astor House, or the South and 34th-st. cars, will be landed within two blocks of this Pier. The Steamers will also stop at this Pier in the morning, and on the down trip to land such passengers as desire it.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—FARE $1 50, being $1 75 cheaper than by rail, and 75 cents cheaper than by any other line. The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44 North River, north of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock, connecting with New-York Central Railroad for Buffalo and all points West, and with Rensselaer and Saratoga and Lake Champlain steamers for Montreal, Lake George, Saratoga and all stations. Also with rail for North Adams, Burlington and points East. Fare, Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 o'clock P. M.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, May 9, 9:00 A. M.	Monday, May 11, 8:00 A. M.
Tuesday, May 12, 10:30 A. M.	Wed., May 13, 10:00 A. M.
Thurs., May 14, 8:30 A. M.	Thurs., May 15, 1:00 P. M.
Friday, May 15, 9:30 A. M.	Friday, May 15, 1:30 P. M.
Saturday, May 16, 2:00 P. M.	Monday, May 18, 2:00 P. M.
Tuesday, May 19, 2:00 P. M.	Wed., May 20, 6:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMERS ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

FOR SAUGERTIES, LANDING AT TIVOLI.—The steamer ANSONIA, Capt. OSTERHOUDT, will leave the pier foot of Franklin-st. every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Returning, will leave Saugerties TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at the same hour.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. THE STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3:30 o'clock.

LLOYD'S DOCK (HUNTINGTON,) OYSTER Bay (E. Norwich,) and Northport. The steamboat D. R. MARTIN, Capt. S. E. UNDERHILL, leaves Pier No. 34 East River, (Catharine-st.,) daily, at 4 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad

FURNITURE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR,
NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY,

Have the largest assorted stock of FURNITURE, MATTRESSES AND SPRING BEDS, of any house in the City, and owing to the general decline in material and repeal of tax, we will, until FURTHER NOTICE, TO REDUCE THE PRICE 30 PER CENT.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.

H. O'FARRELL has made a still further reduction in the prices of his carpets and furniture. Over one million dollars worth English Brussels, $1 40 to $1 75; 3-ply, $1 50 to $2 00. Ingrain carpets, 65c. to 8s.; power loom super, 8s. to 10s.; 2,500 pieces of Canton matting from 25c. up. Rich parlor and bedroom furniture reduced 25 per cent. this week. Nos. 486 and 488 8th-av., and 267, 269 and 271 35th-st., adjoining. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE. AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S, No 263 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts. We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces, RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, Looking-Glasses, &c. Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-Rocking and other Cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

AT ERNEST ROTH'S FURNITURE MANUFACTORY, No. 58 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, furniture at great bargains for cash. Magnificent parlor suite, covered with French satin brocatel, any color, for $175, $200, $225, and $250; parlor suites, covered in reps and hair-cloth, for $75, $85, $100, $125 and $150. Also, a great variety of parlor, bedroom furniture; and dining-room furniture, latest style; mattresses, mirrors, bookcase, writing desks, cheap. All goods warranted.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE—AT LARGEly reduced prices. BRAUNSDORF & METZ, manufacturers, Nos. 125 and 127 Rivington-st., between Norfolk and Essex sts., offer their large and well assorted stock of first-class furniture, consisting of sitting-room, parlor, library, bedroom and dining-room suites of the latest styles, to the public at wholesale prices. N. B.—All goods warranted.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39, and 40 Park-row.

On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fire proof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazards incident to fire.

Inquire of GEO. JONES, *Times* Office.

FINE SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—ON Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts., second story, about 40 feet front, complete in every respect, suitable for banking, insurance companies, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET FROM JULY 1.—The first floor, cellar and first loft of store No. 361 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts. Apply to JOHN LLOYD'S SONS.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE CORNER STORE and dwelling No. 76 6th-av. Has been a drug store for three years. Anti-liquor. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 1 Great Jones-st.

TO RENT—THE ENTIRE STORE NO. 520 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THE STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 522 Broadway; possession from 1st May. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—BRICK STABLE IN 13TH-ST., BEtween University-place and 5th-av. Apply to H. W. PRESCOTT, No. 20 East 14th-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE, modern improvements, in 30th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, completely furnished, and ready for immediate occupation. For permits apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE— 79th-st., near 9th-av., and 9th-av., opposite the Zoological Gardens. Also, 4 lots on north side of 94th-st., near 9th-av.
PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—WEST 16TH-ST., four-story brown-stone, high-stoop house, in good order; 19 rooms. Seen only by permits of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A FINE THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, complete order, 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., for sale with or without furniture; possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

EIGHTH-AV.—FOR SALE, TWO LOTS EAST side of 8th-av., between 129th and 130th sts., fifty feet north of 129th-st. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT,

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS,
AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY,

The country seat with furniture, stock, &c., and farm of the late Alexander W. Bradford on the west side of the Boston post-road, two miles from depots of New-Haven Railroad, at Mamaroneck and Rye, with private approach, containing about 100 acres of good farm land, arable pasture and wood, well fenced, and with a substantial stone wall in front. The house is over 100 feet in length, and contains a parlor, two drawing rooms, dining room, with conservatory, sitting room, library, 27 bedrooms, tower, bath-rooms, &c., with hot and cold water. The green-house and graperies are 100 feet in length and fully stocked. The outbuildings consist of two stables, with stalls for 24 horses, three large barns, carriage house, nearly 100 feet long, hennery, cattle sheds and stalls, nearly new. A living stream runs through the estate, forming fish-pond with island and Summer house. There are large separate fruit and vegetable gardens.

Also, for sale, about 39 acres at Rye Beach.

For terms, &c., apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO. No. 3 Pine-st.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

No. 26 PINE-ST.,

Offer for sale at Greenville, Bergen Point, Roselle, Westfield, Plainfield, Somerville, Whitehouse, and at all points on the line of the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, houses, lots, country seats and farms. We offer no property that we have not thoroughly examined. Descriptive lists just issued, complete with time tables, maps and detailed descriptions of the towns and villages and the property we are offering for sale.

SEASIDE COTTAGE.—A BEAUTIFUL SUMmer residence adjoining the Pequot, at the mouth of the Thames, New-London; only five hours' from the City; situated immediately on the water with highly ornamented grounds attached; elegantly furnished for housekeeping or as a dependence to one of the best hotels in the country; for sale or to let. For agreeable society, health, aquatic amusements, and freedom from annoyances, this locality is unequaled. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York, or H. S. CROCKER, New-London, Conn.

CLINTON POINT, ON THE HUDSON, BEtween New-Hamburg and Poughkeepsie, ninety acres, lying directly on the water, with handsome house containing all the conveniencies; grounds are high, commanding superb views of the river and country; stables, carriage house, barn, farmer's house, fruits of all kinds in abundance; altogether one of the most desirable residences offered for sale. Apply for price and full particulars to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—OPPOSITE DANIEL DREW'S property, at Madison, on THURSDAY, May 21, at 10 A. M., 100 acres of beautiful land, divided in lots to suit purchasers. None but first-class houses will be allowed on the property. Terms made easy; one-third down, balance on bond and mortgage for two years. Also, my farm of about 200 acres will be offered the same day. Address E. HOLLAND, Madison, N J.

ORANGE, N. J.—ON SLOPE OF MOUNTAIN, sites of 4 to 30 acres; orchard and woodland; magnificent views, surrounded by handsome residences, on Northfield-road and Mountain-av.; one mile from station; one hour from New-York; also, sites on top of mountain, adjoining Gen. McClellan and Dr. Marcy. Apply to BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, or A. P. PILLOT, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE, THE residence of the late S. Deming, Esq., at Arlington, Vt.; large house and 15 acres of land, with easy access to the cities by two railroads; possession when desired; this is a most desirable property, and will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply, by letter or on the premises, to M. H. DEMING, Administrator, Arlington, Vt., and HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—TWENTY-SEVEN FARMS, FIVE to 300 acres, six beautiful country seats, a number of village houses, many beautiful country sites for residences, in and near Madison, Morris County, N. J.; houses to rent, &c., &c. Inquire of S. D. HUNTING, near the depot.
MADISON, April 28, 1868.

FOR SALE—STATEN ISLAND—VERY ATtractive place to be sold; a bargain to some one; house frame, built in best manner, all modern improvements, gas excepted; situation high, with most extensive view; 20 acres, with outbuildings complete; two miles from either ferry. Photograph of house at office of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—A LARGE BEAUTIful residence, modern improvements, barn and stable, fine grounds, fruit, shade, &c.; very cheap; others at Bloomfield, Mount Clair, Newark and vicinity, $3,000 to $50,000. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

PLAINFIELD.—FOR SALE—A FINE RESIdence on the main street, containing 12 rooms, beautifully finished in hard woods; grounds comprise one acre, with good stable; price $13,000.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

A PLEASANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for sale or lease; house has all modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, closets, &c.; 8 acres finely laid out, sloping to the Sound; 14 miles from City. MYERS & MURPHY, No. 47 John-st.

VILLA PLOTS IN HUDSON CITY, N. J., FOR SALE.—High ground and neighborhood unexceptionable. Apply to C. P. NICOLL, second house above the reservoir, Bergen Wood-av.

SPLENDID DAIRY FARMS IN ORANGE County, 60, 213, 422 acres each; also, fine 200-acre farm at Princeton, N. J., very cheap. JAQUES, No. 208 Broadway.

NORTH SHORE, STATEN ISLAND—LOTS for sale; building sites most eligibly located near ferries, at low prices. See maps and particulars of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD, L. I., RESIdence, Italian cottage, 4 acres, with frontage on East River. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED BY A gentleman and wife, near or in a pleasant village, (farm-house preferred,) easy of access by rail or boat. Address, with full particulars and terms, D. M. S., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.— A PRIVATE FAMILY, having a pleasant house in a very pleasant village, within an hour's ride of New-York, will board a gentleman and his wife who can appreciate a good home. Address J., Box No. 2,957 Post Office.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD 1½ hours from New-York, convenient to boat and depot; charges reasonable. R. J. STEVENSON, Stamford, Conn.

FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY BOARD THREE minutes' walk from depot and five from boat landing; 1½ hours from New-York; in Stamford, Conn.
R. J. STEVENSON.

DESIRABLE BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED at a private house, one hour and a quarter by railroad or boat; large rooms and delightfully located. Refers to Mr. Lord, No. 46 Dey-st.

COUNTY BOARD FOR THE SUMMER wanted by two gentlemen and three ladies; three good rooms required, within one hour from the City. Address D. T., Box 118 *Times* Office, stating terms, &c.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR MAY AND June. Inquire of JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CLARENDON HOUSE,

CLARENDON SPRINGS VERMONT.

This delightful Summer resort among the Vermont hills, alike attractive to the pleasure seeker and the invalid, will be open for the reception of guests, June 1. Carriages in waiting at West Rutland for all trains.
B. MURRAY, Proprietor.

VALLEY HOUSE, COLLINSVILLE, Conn., opens May 11, for the Summer. The house is entirely new, and furnished in elegant modern style throughout. The furniture, bedding and all appointments equal to first-class city hotels; house contains baths, hot and cold water, and every comfort desired; beautiful drives, fine hunting and fishing in the immediate vicinity. For further particulars address NELSON BRAINARD, Proprietor, Collinsville, Conn.

HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—FAMILIES, travelers and tourists who seek the country for health, quiet, pure mountain air, the purest of spring water, good accommodations and reasonable prices, should visit the beautiful village of Charlestown, N. H. Rooms for the season can now be engaged at Robertson House. GEO. W. HOYT, Proprietor.

R. D. BALDWIN, OF BALDWIN HOUSE, Lake Mahopac, can be found at the office of O'BRIEN BROTHERS, No. 33 Wall-st., every Thursday, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

DRY GOODS

LADIES

Visiting the City will find all the SPRING STYLES OF BOOTS AND SHOES at S. CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, Between 11th and 12th-sts.

AT W. JACKSON'S, NO. 551 BROADWAY,

MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.
FINE TAMISE CLOTHS, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE HENRIETTA, $7 50 PER DRESS, WORTH $12.
FINE PARISIENNE CLOTH, $10 PER DRESS, WORTH $15
FINE CRAPE CLOTH, $6 PER DRESS, WORTH $9.
FINE SCOTCH GINGHAMS, 31c. PER YARD, WORTH 50c.
BALMORAL SKIRTINGS, 50c. PER YARD, WORTH 75c.
PURE MOHAIR AND POPLIN ALPACAS AT 62½c., 75c. AND 87½c.; JUST ONE-THIRD BELOW THEIR REAL VALUE.
BUSHIRE CRAPES AND TAMARTINES, 37½c., WORTH 62½c. PER YARD.
RICH BLACK SILKS, IN ALL THE MOST POPULAR MAKES, ¾ WIDE, $2, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75 AND $3, REAL BARGAINS.
CANVAS AND IRON GRENADINES FROM ¾ TO 2 YARDS WIDE.
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS, IN GREAT VARIETY, AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
ALSO A LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF ELEGANT MOURNING BONNETS OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES, AT LOW PRICES.
W. JACKSON, NO. 551 BROADWAY.

MAISON DE DENTELLES,
No. 9 West 23d-st., FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL.

KID GLOVES—GREAT REDUCTION.—WE have reduced the price of the best quality 20 cents; seconds, 25 cents. Ladies' and Misses' dog-skin, doeskin, silk and thread, in great variety; Hosiery and underwear; Misses' kids, all sizes, $1; Sweeds, 50 cents, at ELGER'S, Nos. 850 and 852 Broadway, near 19th-st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—THE MAGNIFICENT MANSION AND family residence of the late Daniel Holsman, Esq., delightfully situated on the East Bank of the Passaic River, three minutes' walk from the Erie Railway station, at Passaic Bridge, New-Jersey; 11 miles (or 47 minutes) from the New-York City Hall; numerous daily trains. The mansion, containing 25 rooms, is a large, substantial three-story brick building, with stone basement and spacious verandahs surrounding on all sides, to which a splendid conservatory is attached, a fine garden, hot-houses, forcing beds, with choice fruit trees, vines, shrubbery, &c. The elevated pleasure grounds on which the mansion stands, include a beautiful grove of large ornamental native and foreign forest trees. In front are two beautiful lakes, separated from each other only by the carriage drive, and abounding with choice fish. The mansion would afford a most delightful family residence, or be suitable for a select boarding house or seminary.

Also, 165 acres of land, with farm-house, barns, stables and outbuildings to let separately, or with the mansion. Refer to Mr. Anthony Post, at the "Cottage" on the premises. Apply to SAMUEL SHERMAN, No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR THREE YEARS, A SPLENDID country residence of about 10 acres on North Hempstead Harbor, L. I. The house is large and commodious, containing 21 rooms; is heated with hot air and contains gas and water conveniences throughout; on the premises, besides all the necessary outbuildings, are a grapery, a greenhouse and a trout pond; in front of the mansion is a fine lawn with an extensive water front and a beautiful grove of locusts, evergreens and other choice trees; there is an abundance of fruit of many varieties on the place; or the place will be sold with the balance of the farm, (in all about 96 acres,) on which are a farm-house and other buildings. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT—COTTAGES FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—This village possesses great advantages for persons requiring a dry and healthy atmosphere; situated on a ridge of land 800 feet above tide-water, it is free from fevers of every description. The country being very undulating, the drives are peculiarly attractive. Many families who are obliged to go far into Massachusetts and New-Hampshire would do well to examine this locality so contiguous to New-York for the same advantages. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET, FURNISHED, FOR THE SEAson, year or two years, or for sale, with or without furniture, the fine country seat at Rye, known as the Patterson-place, containing three acres of land tastefully laid out in lawn, and embellished with shrubbery, flowers, and a general variety of fruit and ornamental trees, all in bearing condition; house contains 11 rooms, with range, filtered cistern, and verandah all round the house. For further particulars and terms inquire at Rye of S. FIELD, Station Master N. Y. and N. H. R. R. Depot.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FOR the Summer, till November, the farm four miles from Summit, N. J., Morris and Essex Railroad, 21 miles from the City; will include the crops—hay, peach, apple and other fruits: the property is over a hundred acres, and is exceedingly healthy and pleasant; mail stage passes through the farm to depot, and very desirable place for a family; buildings in good order and painted. Apply to PRESCOTT & SON, No. 75 Chambers-st.

THROG'S NECK ELEVEN MILES FROM CITY HALL.—To let, furnished, a large mansion opposite the estate of G. M. Wilkins, Esq., with fifteen acres of land, choice fruit trees, ice-house, filled; two minutes' walk from steamboat landing; steamboat leaves every morning and evening from Fulton Market-slip. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 10 YEARS, A LARGE CORner property on 5th-av., below 14th-st., suitable for a large dry goods or fancy store or hotel garni. Plot has a front of about 90 feet on 5th-av., some costly and elegant improvements, suitable for business purposes, now on the property; rent $30,000 per annum. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT IN RIDGEFIELD, CONN.—A large double house, with ten sleeping apartments, suitable for a ladies' seminary. The village possesses peculiar advantages, being retired, and yet easily accessible. The location is particularly desirable on account of its freedom from fevers of every description. Apply to E. J. HAWLEY, No. 87 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED IN best style, a residence in Morrisania, 8 minutes from depot; stable, coach-house and coachman's room; acre of ground, handsome walks, all kinds of fruits; nine trains from City daily; neighborhood private and first class. Apply to A. P. SMITH & BRO., No. 1,304 Broadway.

COTTAGE ON LONG ISLAND.—FOR THE SUMMER OR BY THE YEAR.—An unfurnished cottage, with small garden, to let, to a small family, at Roslyn, Long Island, about 20 miles from town, within a few minutes' walk of the steamboat landing, and not far from the railway station; rent $250 a year. Apply in the counting room of the *Evening Post*, No. 41 Nassau-st.

TO LET—AT SUMMIT, N. J., ONE HOUR'S ride by Morris and Essex Railroad from Hoboken, elegant houses, quite new, chateau roofs, with or without stables, situated in a beautiful park of forty acres. Also, one entirely furnished house in the same park. Address J. RIERA, Summit, N. J., or apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS, FURnished house at Newtown, Long Island, suitable for a large family; very conveniently situated, and within easy access of New-York by two lines of railroad; large garden and stable; possession at once. Apply to FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 18 Wall-st.

TO LET—AT CEDAR GROVE, S. I., OVERlooking lower bay, two good sized and comfortable cottages; one furnished, the other unfurnished, each having a garden plot containing fruit trees, berries, &c.; stable room large; ice-house well filled. Apply to WM. R. MARSH, Green Point Ferry.

TO LET—AT MANHATTANVILLE, WITHIN one minute's walk of 8th-av. cars, the upper part of a house; house has fine grounds; stable and vegetable garden if desired; rent reasonable to a responsible tenant. For terms, &c., address A. B. C., Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE to let, situate at Seacaucus, Hudson County, N. J.; 16 acres of land under a high state of cultivation, splendid house, fruit trees, &c.; rent $800 a year; possession on 1st of June next. Inquire of Mr. KUNTZ, near the premises.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., THREE MINUTES walk from Brick Church Depot, a furnished cottage, on Harrison-st., splendidly situated, on nearly one acre of ground, fruit, &c. &c. Rent, $100 per month till 1st of May next; $150 per month for next six months. Apply to H. W. PALMER, Prospect-st., Orange.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE DOUBLE house, with garden, lawn, carriage house and stable, in the town of Yonkers, 1½ miles from Williamsbridge Station, Harlem Railroad; half an hour from 26th-st.; will be let for the season or year; $150 a month. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 165 Front-st.

TO LET—NO. 13 FAIR-ST., NEAR BROAD, Newark, N. J., store and dwelling; good location for wholesale and retail business, or for a dry goods fancy store, or for a cigar wholesale and retail business; gas and water fixtures complete. Inquire at No. 13 Fair-st., or at Room No. 39, No. 117 Broadway.

AT BERGEN, N. J.—TO LET—A DESIRABLE residence overlooking New-York Bay, and fronting on a wide street; house 25x37; 12 rooms; all the modern improvements; six minutes' walk from station; horse cars pass the door.
A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

TOWN AND COUNTRY COMBINED— Beautiful situation; two or three rooms furnished, with or without partial board, ready June 2, at very moderate prices; 1½ blocks from railroad. Apply W. 122d-st., Mount Morris square.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED houses at Staten Island, Tarrytown, Bergen Point, Brooklyn, Elizabeth; West 12th-st., City; East 20th-st., Gramercy Park, and other locations. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

TO RENT—FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS, A nicely-furnished house, situate in one of the finest streets of Bridgeport, Conn. Inquire of J. & G. A. STAPLES, No. 12 State-st., Bridgeport, Conn.

TO LET—CHEAP, THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story English-basement brown-stone house, No. 22 East 41st-st. Also, several three and four story houses, furnished and unfurnished, at reduced rates. S. W. BENEDICT, No. 586 6th-av. and No. 10 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT IN Darien, Conn., 11 minutes' drive from New-Haven depot. Good stable and carriage house, nice grounds, fruit, shade, &c., in abundance. For particulars address or call on SCOTT & CO., 106 Wall-st., New-York.

TO RENT—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A HANDsome house, fully furnished and in complete order; hot and cold water, bath, water closet in house; garden with fruit; barn, chicken house, &c.; rent low. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET—LARGE NUMBER OF FURNISHED and unfurnished country seats and cottages pleasantly located and easy of access. Also, houses in New-York and Brooklyn. Permits of A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE TO LET AT Woodside, near Newark, N. J., to a small family of adults, during the months of July and August; contains eight rooms, garret and cellar; flower and vegetable garden. Address E. CHARLIER, Newark, N. J.

TO LET—DURING HIS ABSENCE IN EUROPE, the splendid residence of John Taylor, at Bay Side, Flushing; elegantly furnished, baths, stables, icehouse, ten acres, ornamental grounds.
R. C. EMBREE, No. 54 William-st.

TO LET—IN ORANGE, N. J., A FURNISHED house, with garden attached, for the Summer months; location very convenient to depot, churches, &c.; terms moderate; possession 1st of June. Inquire of JOHN W. RUSSELL, No. 71 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE AT ORANGE, 1¼ mile from depot, containing 12 rooms; also, stable and garden; location very healthy; pure mountain air. Apply to R. BONNE, No. 65 Liberty-st.

TO LET—NEW BRIGHTON, S. I., HANDSOME cottage house; garden with fruits of all kinds; stable, &c., &c. PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FORT HAMILTON RESIDENCE TO LET— On the river bank at the Narrows, near steamboat landing; 13 rooms. Photographic picture at H. & J. HOPKINS', No. 149 Reade-st.

TO LET—HOUSE AND STABLE, WITH eight lots, on West 14th and 15th sts., between 9th and 10th avs.; stable on 15th-st. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR, TWO furnished houses at Rye, N. Y.; one directly on the water; most delightfully situated. Apply to HENRY A. KELLEY, No. 45 White-st.

TO LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN Island, a good house, with 9 rooms, a fine garden, and very convenient to both ferries. Apply to N. ORR & CO., No. 52 John-st.

TO LET—THE PARLOR FLOOR AND A large front room on third floor, to a small private family. Apply on the premises No. 112 East 83d-st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS, NO 20 Union-place, corner of East 15th-st. Apply at the bank on the premises.

TO LET—THE DWELLING NO 163 WEST 21ST-st., with the furniture. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 331 Pearl-st., Franklin-square.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS,
RICH DESIGNS.
SPRING SALES, 1868,
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

VELVETS, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, three-ply and ingrain, from the best foreign and domestic manufactories, suitable to every style of furnishing.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
NO. 456 BROADWAY, NEAR GRAND.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN HAVING ANY CAST-OFF clothing to dispose of can get a fair price by calling on or addressing JAMES KIRKPATRICK, No. 465 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A LADY HAVING A SMALL HOUSE neatly furnished, and in a beautiful location, wishes to rent the parlor floor, furnished, to a gentleman, or a party of gentlemen; good care taken of rooms; breakfast, with private table, if desired. Inquire at No. 33 West 11th-st., near 5th-av.

A LARGE FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, with board; house first-class; can accommodate a few day boarders; references exchanged. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—IN WEST 34th-st., near 6th-av., a suite of rooms, without meals, on second floor of English basement house, to one or two gentlemen. Address Box No. 3,026 New-York Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 17TH-ST., near Union-square, have a front square room and bedroom, furnished, they would let with or without board; no other boarders; references. Address L., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

A HANDSOME AND NEWLY FURNISHed parlor and bedroom, also a smaller furnished bedroom, to let to gentlemen, with or without breakfast, No. 248 Fourth-av., opposite Dr. Bellows' church.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom, with or without board; bath adjoining. Inquire at No. 168 West 34th-st.

NO. 331 WEST 29TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS, second floor, handsomely furnished with black walnut, ample closets, gas, bath, &c., to let with board. Terms low to permanent parties.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, between 14th and 23d sts., 4th and 7th avs.; references exchanged; price $30; permanent, if suited. Address CARBON, Station D.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, NEAR Union-square, No. 112 East 17th-st.; house first class in every particular; small private family of adults; restaurants convenient.

A LADY HAVING AN ELEGANTLY-furnished house in 33d-st., near Madison-av., wishes to rent a few rooms, with full or partial board; references required. Address M. C. J., Box 384 Post Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET handsomely furnished rooms to gentlemen; breakfast given if desired. At No. 83 (old number) West 13th-st., a few doors below 6th-av. References exchanged.

NO. 206 EAST 10TH-ST., FOUR DOORS from 2d-av.—Nicely furnished rooms, en suite or single, to let with board in private house; terms moderate.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS IN a first-class house for gentlemen, with or without board. Terms moderate; location central. No. 224 West 22d-st.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE family residing on East 19th-st., near Irving-place; references exchanged. Address Box 539 Post Office.

VERY DESIRABLE NEWLY FURNISHED rooms to let without board. Apply at No. 52 West 24th-st.

TO LET—A NEATLY-FURNISHED FRONT bedroom; rent low. Inquire of Mrs. WILLIAMS, No. 325 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET TWO connecting rooms, with or without board, at No. 168 West 34th-st.

PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO let in a small family where there are no children, No. 221 West 34th-st.

NO. 52 WEST 15TH-ST.—FRONT ROOMS on second and third floor, with first-class board to gentlemen: terms moderate during the Summer.

NO. 1 DEPAU-PLACE, SECOND HOUSE from Bleecker (in Thompson.) Large airy rooms, well furnished, for respectable boarders. Terms reasonable.

NO. 61 MADISON-AV.—NICELY FURnished rooms in suites; also single room, with or without board; reference.

PLEASANT ROOMS SUITABLE FOR gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, without board. No. 34 West 29th-st.

SEVERAL NEWLY-FURNISHED rooms to let to gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 59 Grove-st.

TO LET—ROOMS AND BEDROOMS IN HOUSE No. 46 Hudson-st. Apply in the store.

NO. 134 WEST 4TH-ST., NEAR WASHington-square.—Pleasant rooms to let, with board.

NO. 293 WEST 4TH-ST.—A FRONT room furnished for one or two young men.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—BOARD—NO. 87 Henry-st. Rooms for families or single gentlemen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A CAPITAL of from $10,000 to $20,000, in the business of manufacturing the finest known brands of wines and champagnes. The vineyards are stocked with the best wine-making grapes, and will produce from 25,000 to 30,000 gallons of wine.

For particulars address, with real name, A. S., Post-office Drawer No. 96, Rochester, N. Y.

AN ENERGETIC BUSINESS MAN wanted with $15,000 to $20,000 to increase an established manufacturing business; one of the safest and most profitable in the City; entirely cash; principals only. Address A. A. L., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

BILLIARD ROOM TO LET—SIZE ROOM 80 feet long, neatly fitted up with four marble bed tables; rent $350, or exchange for real estate. Inquire of M. JONES, No. 407 Grand-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GEO. G. BROOKS WAS ADMITTED TO partnership in our firm on February 1, 1868.
BRAMHALL, DEAN & CO.,
Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.

The World Mutual Life Insurance Company have removed into their new office, No. 160 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENTS—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip:

9 A. M., for Greenport and all way-stations except Willow Tree, connecting at Mineola with trains for Glen Cove and Hempstead.

11 A. M., Northport passenger trains and all way-stations except Willow Tree.

3 P. M. Express train for Riverhead, and for Greenport SATURDAYS only.

4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all way-stations, connecting at Mineola with trains for Hempstead and Glen Cove.

5:30 P. M., North Islip passenger train and all way-stations.

Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point for Northport at 9:30 A. M., arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:05 P. M. To take effect April 25, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.

On and after Nov. 1, 1867, the Peiphers' Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.

Mark goods "Via Peipher daily line to Harrisburg, Penn." J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:

7:30 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.

10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.

4:30 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburgh, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.

6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.

8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.

Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.

SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.

Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.

Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.

Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

An illustrated Guide to the principal suburban places on the line of the Eastern Division of this Railway has been prepared, and can be obtained at the office of the Company, free of charge, by those wishing to personally examine the region referred to, with the view of settlement.

WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 11, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room Cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with Sleeping-cars for West, via either North or South Shore Line.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.

4:35 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:40.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:30 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12 M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:30 and 9:25 A. M., 1:22, 4:22, 5:23 and 6:32 P. M. The 5:30, 1:22 and 4:22 run to Monsey.
THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager....MR. LESTER WALLACK.
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.

THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, 1868, will be acted, first time in America, a drama in four acts, entitled

THE WHITE COCKADE.

The incidents of this drama are supposed to occur during the rebellion of the Highlanders in favor of the exiled Prince Charles Stuart (the Young Pretender,) in the year 1745. THE WHITE COCKADE was the distinguishing badge worn by his adherents, and in those days the mere possession of such a token was regarded as a proof of treason to the Government.

The whole of the music, including an original overture introducing old English and Scotch airs, composed and arranged by....Thomas Baker
The Scenery by....Mr. H. Isherwood and R. H. Halley
The Properties by....Mr. Timony
Costumes and Uniforms by Messrs. Flannery and Beauchoten
The Machinery by....Mr. Butler and Assistants
Sir Andrew Silverton....Mr. J. W. Wallack
Evan Melan....Mr. Charles Fisher
Enoch Flicker....Mr. J. H. Stoddart
Cyril Silverton, son of Sir Andrew....Mr. J. B. Polk
Capt. Hector Kilruddock, of the Guard....Mr. B. T. Ringgold
Sergeant Guffog....Mr. J. C. Williamson
Sir William Ashford....Mr. W. J. Leonard
Father Metzner..} Adherents of {....Mr. E. Milton
Chasseloup......} the Pretender, {....Mr. J. McGee
Corporal Crick....Mr. W. H. Pope
Corporal Weatherspoon....Mr. B. Durand
Bickens, Drummer....Mr. E. Cashin
Tootles, Fifer....Mr. Howe
Jack Sprat......} Recruits, {....Mr. Minton
Colin Sweetwort..} {....Mr. G. White
Landlord....Mr. Quigly
Lynx, State Messenger....Mr. T. Ward
Isabel Ashford, Sir William's Daughter....Mrs. Clara Jennings
Highland Kate, with the Songs of "Charlie is my Darling," and "A Wee Bird cam to our ha' Door."....Miss Kate Ranoe
Hanover Bess, with the Song of "I, Perkin, Young and Bold,"....Miss Annie Ward
Jessie McLeod....Miss Mary Barrett

SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY.
ACT FIRST.
Scene 1.—Dining Pavilion in Sir William Ashford's House on the Thames....H. Isherwood
Scene 2.—Gardens of Sir William's House..H. Isherwood
Scene 3.—Exterior of the King's Head Tavern with a view on the outskirts of London......H. Isherwood
ACT SECOND.
Scene 1.—View of the banks of the Thames. The River by Moonlight....Halley
Scene 2.—Exterior of Sir Wm. Ashford's House. H. Isherwood
Scene 3.—Room in Sir Wm. Ashford's House. H. Isherwood
ACT THIRD.
Parlor in the House of Sir Andrew Silverton. H. Isherwood
ACT FOURTH.
Scene 1.—Pavilion at Sir Wm. Ashford's..H. Isherwood
Scene 2.—Exterior of Royal George Tavern. H. Isherwood
Scene 3.—Parlor in Sir Andrew Silverton's House. H. Isherwood

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, May 14, AND EVERY EVENING.
FRED. G. MAEDER'S
Five-act Sensational Play, from the French, entitled
LOST.
A DRAMATIC PICTURE OF A HEART'S SHADOWS WITH STARTLING SCENIC EFFECTS.
ACT 1.—The Coral Bracelet—Shadow of Love—"The Garden of the Chateau."
ACT 2.—The Prodigal Brother—Shadow of Danger—The Freshet on the Island.
ACT 3.—The Royal Notary—Shadow of Misery—"The Notary's Office."
ACT 4.—The Red Chamber—Shadow of Death.
ACT 5.—The Accusation—Shadow of the Future.
NOVEL TRANSFORMATION SCENES BY L. W. SEAVEY.
Doors open at 7¼; performance commences at 8.
PRICE OF ADMISSION.
Admission 75 cents; reserved seats 50 cents extra; Family Circle 50 cents. Seats can be secured six days in advance at the office of the Opera House, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Theatre ticket office, 114 Broadway.
LOST MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

FRENCH THEATRE.

ENGLISH OPERA SEASON.
CAROLINE RICHINGS, Directress.
THURSDAY EVENING, May 14.
LA SONNAMBULA.
Campbell, Bernard, Arnold, Miss RICHINGS, Miss Arnold in the cast. Full Chorus and Orchestra.
FRIDAY EVENING.
BENEFIT OF MISS RICHINGS.
CROWN DIAMOND.
All the artists in the cast.
SATURDAY—FRA DIAVOLO MATINEE, commencing at 1 o'clock.
SATURDAY NIGHT—DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA.
Seats at Theatre, and Nos. 701 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, May 14, 15 and 16.
LAST THREE NIGHTS OF THE SERIES,
BLIND TOM,
The wonderful Negro Boy Pianist.
An assured success. Nightly visited by large and appreciative audiences.
GRAND MATINEE SATURDAY, May 16, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Seats may be secured at Pond's, Nos. 547 and 865 Broadway; also, at No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box Office from 9 to 4 daily.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY EVENING, May 17, 1868.
WENZEL KOPTA'S
Grand vocal and instrumental CONCERT,
On which occasion he will have the kind assistance of the following eminent artists:
Miss MINNIE HAUCK, Prima Donna.
Miss ALIDE TOPP, Pianist.
Mr. FREDERICK STEINS, Baritonist.
Mr. WM. F. PECHER, Organist.
And the LIEDERKRANZ SOCIETY, under the direction of Mr. A. PAUER.
Conductor, Mr. OTTO SINGER.
To commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, $1. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

THEATRE OF THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB.

MRS. PROSSER'S
SHAKESPEAREAN READING,
FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 15.
"Hamlet"—Selections....Shakespeare
"L'Imprecation Sur Rome"....Corneille
"Taming the Shrew"....Shakespeare
Tickets $2 each. To be obtained at the Union League Club House. The reading to commence at 8 precisely.

GRAND BENEFIT CONCERT

For the widow of the late A. Hirschmann, SATURDAY EVENING, May 16, 1868, at 8 o'clock, at the Academy of Music. Mme. Camillo Urso, Mr. S. B. Mills, and Mr. C. Bergmann, and a powerful orchestra have kindly tendered their valuable services for the occasion.

Programme—Symphony No. 2, Beethoven; Fourth concert in D minor, Vieuxtemps, with orchestra accompaniment—Mme. Camillo Urso. March from Mazeppa, Liszt; Overture, Tell, Rossini; Concerto for Piano—Mr. S. B. Mills, Fackeltanz. Conductor—Herr Carl Bergmann. Tickets $1 each, to be had at the principal music stores; at the door in the evening, and by C. Rosenbluth, No. 334 Canal-st.

"THE OLD OAKEN BUCKET."

Parlors Fifth-av. Art Gallery.
DAY AND EVENING. Admission free.

FINE ARTS.

FINE ARTS.

The sale of fine oil paintings to have taken place at the Leeds Art Galleries on Wednesday evening, 13th inst., is postponed on account of the weather to THIS (Thursday) EVENING, 14th inst., commencing at 7½ o'clock, and will be continued FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers.

LECTURES.

JOHN B. GOUGH WILL DELIVER HIS LAST Lecture this season at the Cooper Institute on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1868. Subject—*Temperance*. Tickets to be had at J. K. Terry's, No. 409 Broadway and No. 15 Union-square; Foster, Jr., Bible House; Cross Bros., No. 15 3d-av. and No. 130 Nassau-st.; P. W. Derham, No. 15 Nassau-st.

THE "COURSE CONTINUED.—HON. DR. JOHN B. FINLAY, D. C. L., of Pennsylvania, will lecture on *Man*, in the Lexington-avenue Church, corner 46th-st., THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Admission free.

ANNIVERSARIES.

ANNIVERSARY.

The City Mission meeting will be held in the Presbyterian Church, 5th-av. and 19th-st., FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.; Rev. HENRY R. WESTON, D. D., and Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D.

AMERICAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION. —Fifteenth annual social reunion will take place at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THURSDAY EVENING, May 14.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator, will preside, Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of New-York; Rev. HENRY M. STORRS, D. D., of Brooklyn; Rev. LEON PILATTE, of the Evangelical Church, France; Rev. CHARLES HOWARD MALCOM, of Newport, R. I., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, will speak on this occasion.

The doors of the reception rooms of the Academy will be open from 6½ to 7½ o'clock P. M. for a Levee, at which there will be opportunity for friendly greetings and introduction to Senator WILSON and the speakers. At 7½ o'clock Hon. HENRY WILSON will take the chair in the audience room, and the usual exercises will commence.

Dodworth's Band will be in attendance throughout the evening.

Tickets 50 cents each, may be had at the rooms of the Congregational Union, No. 49 Bible House, at the office of the *Independent*, No. 3 Park-place, and at the office of the *Daily Union*, Brooklyn.

The annual business meeting for the election of officers, presentation of reports, &c., will be held at the Brooklyn Academy of Music THURSDAY AFTERNOON, May 14, promptly at 3½ o'clock.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN UNION—Nineteenth Anniversary, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 14, at 7½ o'clock, in Steinway Hall. Addresses by Rev. LEON PILATTE, of France; Rev. HENRY H. JESSUP, of Beirut, Syria; Rev. H. C. RILEY, of Santiago Church, New-York; and Rev. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D., of Brooklyn.

THE ANNIVERSARY EXHIBITION OF the New-York Institution for the Blind, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, literary exercises, &c., will be held at Steinway Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, May 15, 1868, commencing at 8 o'clock.

MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

Members and friends of the Library in favor of nominating a "Union Ticket" for officers at the ensuing election, are invited to meet at Curet's, No. 764 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
CHAS. F. ALLEN, Chairman.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, May 12, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the members, and the election of officers and directors of this Institution will be held at the Institution, Washington Heights, on TUESDAY AFTERNOON, 19th inst., at 1 o'clock. There will be an exhibition of the pupils on the occasion, which life members are particularly invited to witness. The Hudson River R. R. train will convey members to the nearest station, 152d-st.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—NOTICE.—AN election for Twenty-six Governors of "The Society of the New-York Hospital," will be held at the Hospital on TUESDAY, 19th of May.
Poll opens at 12 o'clock M.
D. COLDEN MURRAY, Secretary.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY—Cooper Institute, second floor, east side. On THURSDAY, May 14, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M., the annual meeting and election for officers will be held. E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—TENTH WEEK.
CROWDS TURNED AWAY EVERY NIGHT.
The great comic hit, G. L. Fox's spectacular pantomime,
HUMPTY DUMPTY.
H. D. | Combining Ballet, Spectacle, Pantomime, Burlesque. The brightest, most amusing and most successful production of the season. "STANDING ROOM ONLY" every night. | H. D.
G. L. FOX....as....CLOWN.
Grand ballet led by
THE GREAT MLLE. SANGALI.
MATINEES, 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Opens at 7¼; begins at 8; closes at 10¾. Admission, 75c.; family circle, 50c.; orchestra and balcony chairs, $1 50. At Matinees, balcony chairs, $1; children, admission, 50c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
Begins, 7¾; concludes, 11 o'clock.
THURSDAY, May 14, 1868, FOR THE 119TH TIME, will be presented the Burlesque Extravaganza entitled
THE WHITE FAWN.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated Parisienne BALLET TROUPE.
Brilliant reception of the European Star Danseuse, MLLE. DE ROSA.
Premiere Assoluta from La Scala, Milan.
Fourth appearance in New-York of MLLE. MARIE WESMAEL, Premier Danseuse.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 1.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.—ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

Undiminished enthusiasm manifested by crowded and delighted audiences to see the
WORRELL SISTERS,
SOPHIE, IRENE, AND JENNIE,
in the highly successful Burlesque of
PARIS AND HELEN,
an adaptation from the French of LA BELLE HELENE, preserving all of Offenbach's exquisite music.
Mr. M. W. LEFFINGWELL
nightly in his inimitable character of Romeo Jaffier Jenkins, in the laughable Farce of
TOO MUCH FOR GOOD NATURE.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AT 2 O'CLOCK.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cts.

THIS EVENING AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
A SUCCESS UNPRECEDENTED.
THE BEST IRISH DRAMA OF THE DAY.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS IN
THE CONNIE SOOGAH.
EVERY TABLEAU VIGOROUSLY ENCORED,
EVERY SONG ENTHUSIASTICALLY ENCORED,
EVERY DANCE HEARTILY ENCORED.
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
IN THEIR ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

BENEFIT OF Mr. J. WINTER.—Mr. W. H. WHALLEY, Miss MILLIE SACKETT, Messrs. PIKE, EBERLE, McCLOSKY and N. GILLES. DREAM AT SEA, FRA DIAVOLA, BRIGAND QUEEN.
TO-MORROW EVENING—BENEFIT OF Miss IDA LESLIE.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The doors surrounded at 7; insurrection begins at 8 o'clock. The great original Humorists and Vocalists of the age, Birch, Wambold and Backus' San Francisco Minstrels, every night.

MAGNIFICENT PANORAMA OF THE WAR,

FROM FORT SUMTER TO ITS CLOSE.
MADISON SQUARE HALL, 954 Broadway and 23d-st.,
EVERY EVENING, 8 P. M. Illustrated by
MISS SALLIE BROWNSON GOODRICH.
MATINEES WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, 2 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS; RESERVED SEATS 75 CENTS.

SECOND GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

STEINWAY HALL.
COMMENCING ON MONDAY, MAY 18,
AND CONTINUING ONE WEEK.
MONDAY, MAY 18......ORATORIO, THE MESSIAH
TUESDAY, MAY 19......CLASSIC CONCERT
WEDNESDAY, MAY 20......ORATORIO, ELIJAH
THURSDAY, MAY 21......CLASSIC CONCERT
FRIDAY, MAY 22......ORATORIO, CREATION
SATURDAY, MAY 23......POPULAR MATINEE
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 23,
MONSTER POPULAR CONCERT
SUNDAY EVENING, MAY 24
EXTRA CONCERT OF CLASSIC AND SACRED MUSIC.
During the Festival the following celebrated artists will assist:
MADAME PAREPA-ROSA, Soprano.
MISS MARIA BRAINERD, Soprano.
MRS. MARIE ABBOTT, Soprano.
MRS. EMELINE REED, Soprano.
MRS. JENNY KEMPTON, Contralto.
MISS C. V. HUTCHINGS, Contralto.

Mr. Geo. Simpson, Tenor.	Mr. W. J. Hill, Tenor.
Mr. J. R. Thomas, Basso.	Mr. F. Bartlett, Baritone.
Mr. Carl Rosa, Violinist.	Mr. Wenzel Kopta, Violinist.
Mr. S. B. Mills, Pianist.	Mr. A. H. Pease, Pianist.
Mr. J. N. Pattison, Pianist.	Mr. E. J. Connolly, Organist.
Mr. G. W. Morgan, Organist.	Mr. F. Toulmin, Harp.
Mr. F. Bergner, Violoncellist.	Mr. H. Schmitz, Horn.
Mr. G. W. Colby, Accompanist.	Mr. F. J. Eben, Flute.
Mr. F. Dietz, Cornet.	Mr. Wm. Berge.
Mr. F. Letsch, Trombone.	

Together with the
GRAND CHORUS OF THE NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
Mr. F. L. RITTER....Conductor.
Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' FULL ORCHESTRA.
SEVENTH REGIMENT MILITARY BAND,
Mr. C. S. GRAFULLA....Conductor.
GRAHAM'S DRUM CORPS,
AND THE CALEDONIAN PIPERS,
WM. CLELAND, Leader.

Tickets to either of the above performances,
ONE DOLLAR.
RESERVED SEATS, 50 CENTS EXTRA.
Can be obtained daily, from 9 till 5 o'clock, at Steinway Hall.

Director....L. F. HARRISON.
Musical Director....Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Executive Committee: Messrs. WM. A. POND, O. B. SEYMOUR, D. B. JOHNSON, ED. REMACK, G. W. COLBY.

FRENCH THEATRE.—COMPLIMENTAry Testimonial to Mrs. J. J. PRIOR, sufferer by the late fire at Barnum's Museum, under the auspices of the Actual Literary and Dramatic Association, THURSDAY EVENING, May 21. Full particulars in future advertisements.

MUSICAL.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO., manufacturers of the MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS, fifty styles, $110 to $1,000 each; also, METROPOLITAN ORGANS; also, MASON & HAMLIN PORTABLE ORGANS, $75 to $225 each, offer the best assortment of organs in the country. Organs to rent or for sale, payable by quarter yearly installments. Warerooms No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

HAZELTON BROS.

OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
With Full Iron Frame and Agraffe Treble.
Factory and Warerooms, Nos. 147 and 149 Greene-st., corner of Houston-st.

A GREAT OFFER.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of fifteen new and ten second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs, of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $15 monthly until paid. This offer will be continued for a few days, owing to the large number of pianos returned the 1st of May. Also, fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent allowed if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

AMPHION—A COLLECTON OF FOUR, FIVE and six part songs, for male voices, original and selected, piano Acc. ad lib., compiled by H. A. CLARKE, and arranged by J. E. GOULD. Price, complete in five books, $5; set of vocal parts, $4; separate vocal parts, each, $1 25; piano score, $2. By mail, post-paid.
CHAS. H. DITSON, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

100 NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOfortes at great bargains, for cash; also, to let and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

PIANOS.—TWENTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND piano-fortes, of various makers, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.

Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

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THE POLITICAL ISSUES.

Speech of Wendell Phillips Before the Anti-Slavery Society.

Addresses by Miss Anna Dickinson, Thomas W. Higginson, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Others.

An evening session of the thirty-fifth annual meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society, was held at Steinway Hall yesterday, Rev. JOHN T. SARGENT occupying the chair. The attendance was quite large, and upon the platform were several ladies and gentlemen, prominent leaders of the anti-slavery movement. On calling the meeting to order, the Chairman read a resolution denouncing the efforts of certain persons in the District of Columbia who are seeking to rob colored men of their hard-earned freedom by depriving them of the privilege of holding political office. The first speaker introduced was Col. T. W. HIGGINSON, who on coming forward was greeted with cheers.

Mr. HIGGINSON commenced by quoting from DICKENS the passage, "MARLEY is dead to begin with; there can be no doubt about that." So said the speaker, Slavery is dead to begin with; there can be no doubt about that. He then alluded to the condition of those who were formerly slaves, and said we had some reason to be in doubt as to their future. The dial of progress might stop, but the hands would not go back, and he would never feel depressed on this platform again, even if ANDREW JOHNSON should be acquitted. The present danger did not lie behind the truckling politicians at Washington or the arch traitor who fills the White House, but behind the race of slaveholders at the South who still wish to have political control in the colored race. Col. HIGGINSON then spoke of the ability and firm resolve of the Southern people, as exhibited during the war, and said the people of the North should not underrate their strength. He had noticed that when an ignorant man left the Radicals and joined the Conservatives he received credit from the latter for being a great statesman. So it had always been when men took sides against the Anti-Slavery Party. The speaker then referred to the course of Judge CURTIS in Washington, and called attention to the course of the same Judge during the anti-slavery excitement in Boston several years ago. The speaker asked that men in office should comply with the forms of law, or stand aside. In such a moment as this, were the Abolitionists to recognize leaders in Congress as more than their peers? Judge CHASE had been tried by the standard of human freedom and found wanting. Mr. FESSENDEN was the leader of those who had opposed the acknowledgement of the claims of the colored troops who entered the field with the understanding that they should receive the same pay as that given to the white troops. What the party complained of was the want of moral stamina on the part of men who advocated the impeachment of JOHNSON and who now shrink from performing their duty in the matter of voting on his conviction. If two and two made four last January in the minds of Senators, he asked that they should not change their arithmetic now. Col. HIGGINSON then spoke in favor of nominating GRANT for the Presidency, and said that as he had lived to see Slavery abolished he could now go down to the grave rejoicing. [Applause.]

The Chairman then invited ANNA DICKINSON, who was seated among the audience, to address the meeting. Miss DICKINSON, on ascending to the platform, said she had heard a great deal uttered in behalf of the freedmen, and thought it was time something was spoken in behalf of the freedwomen of the South. The first speech she ever made on the Anti-slavery platform was in behalf of a freedwoman and her child. To-night she stood on that platform to make a similar appeal. The freedwoman to-day was scarcely in a better condition than before emancipation. She had simply exchanged masters. She did not wish to deprive the black man of any privileges he had gained, but persisted that the black woman should also be protected. [Applause.] Unless the black man was checked somewhat, he would attain to the arrogance of white men. In conclusion Miss DICKINSON addressed herself directly to Mr. PHILLIPS, reminding him that he had failed to do justice to the women of the country by not speaking openly and earnestly in their behalf. Her speech elicited frequent applause.

WENDELL PHILLIPS was next introduced.

SPEECH OF WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Mr. Chairman.—The value of the anti-slavery platform for thirty years has been in the utter freedom of its comparison of views. Speaking extemporaneously, as all of us do, we naturally see directly before us the idea we wish to express, and are often heedless of the possible misunderstanding, or of the limitation or exception which we ought to make in the statement of a truth. So in regard to all the topics incidentally touched in any speech, it is impossible that a man should always so graduate his phrases, and so guard the exact terms of his expression as to guard against every possibility of mistake. I remember the first speech that I ever made in this City, many, many years ago at an anti-slavery meeting, when the discussion was on the Constitution of the United States, upon which I undertook to express the opinion that it did not intend to guard the rights of the black race on this continent, but to subject them, helpless, unprotected, unshielded, to the mercy, and not to the justice of the white race. But in expressing it I gave so great offence to the colored men in the audience that a committee waited upon me at the close of the meeting to know whether I really meant that the colored race on this continent had no right to the protection of the law. [Laughter.] Well, whether it was my fault in the hurry of a young man, in an extemporaneous address, or whether it was the oversensitiveness of a race that were obliged to guard so vigilantly every admission made for or against them, it does not matter now to consider. So in every reference that we make to questions that lie side by side with our own, it is impossible always to spare the time for a full expression of one's duty. A friend should not hold us guilty of a hurried word, of a hard expression, of an ill-considered description. We should be taken in totality. It is the old question which once stirred the Orthodox pulpit of New-England, whether every sermon should contain the whole gospel, so that no single hearer, if he heard no other address, should go away without hearing the whole counsel of God. [Laughter.] Of course there were two sides to the question, and there are two sides to this question. I made a reference this morning to the influence of woman. I spoke of the intrigues at Washington. I said that one of the elements which turned awry the action of the Senate was not aboveboard, political causes, issues, ambitions, it was the indirect, hidden envies and jealousies of men. Well, any man who knows Washington knows that every man familiar with the history of Government anywhere knows that the statesmanship of France has kneeled for thirty years at the feet of the King's mistress. Everybody knows that as long ago as the time of DEMOSTHENES it was a proverb that what it took statesmanship forty years to effect a woman could overturn in a day; and it was to that sphere in woman's influence that I alluded when I said that woman enjoyed now an influence, I think I said, as large, or about as large, or nearly as large, as the ballot would give her, and I think she does. But the difficulty is that it it is not an equal influence. It is wielded by the lady of the Fifth-avenue, the *intrigante* of the White House, or the Countess that CAVOUR sent to entrap NAPOLEON into his power; but what we want of the woman of France and of this country is protection to all her rights on the broad surface, and nothing can give that but the ballot. [Applause.] But when I allude to their other hidden channel as potent beyond most men's suspicion, certainly I am justified in the allusion, if it needs justification, when I quote the foremost woman of our day who has written on this question, the wife of STUART MILL, who, as long ago as 1850, in the article which first summoned the mind of Europe to the consideration of this question, said: "What we deny is not that woman has influence, but it is hidden, it is indirect, it is irresponsible influence. We want influence upon which you can fix responsibility; we want influence which you can summon up to judgment and make it obey conscience; we want an above-board, a direct, a public, a recognized influence like that of political rights. Now one word in regard to another topic to which my friend alluded, the protection of the white and black women. Of course every man who has ever thought it worth while to know what I thought on any subject might have known, with the greatest ease that so far as suffrage is concerned there never has been an hour since 1847, in which I have denied the natural right and the immediate necessity of claiming for woman the ballot. [Applause.] I do not know that there has ever been an opportunity afforded of which I have not availed myself to urge that claim. But it is a question of *where*; it is a question of *when*. I have been charged most unjustly with saying that the woman question must wait. I never uttered any such phrase in any such meaning as it has been quoted. You cannot, scrutinize as you will, find any utterance where I have ever said that one cause must give way to another, or one truth must be compromised in order to help another. [Applause.] But why did our friends go to Kansas last Fall? Why does GEORGE WM. CURTIS make that most elegant and eloquent address to the New-York Convention, and why does he make it on a particular day? He makes it on that day for the reason that the woman question is the question for that day. Suppose he should make it to-day when the tax levy is up, would it be appropriate? Suppose I should go to Kansas to-day and argue the woman question there, would it be timely? Why do I go to Massachusetts and argue temperance now? Because the question is afoot. It is like a man sailing for Liverpool who gets into the Gulf Stream—God created the facility and he avails himself of it. All I have said on that question is this: The Gulf Stream of American politics to-day is the negro question, and every ship that undertakes to reach the port of Liverpool on that question will get into that stream. But I do not say that another ship may not sail to the Azores. I do not say that another bark shall not visit the Cape of Good Hope. I do not say that a steamer shall not go to Panama. I only say to you, that are going to Liverpool, get into the Gulf Stream; so, you that are interested to-day in the negro question, avail yourselves of the wind, put the keel of your vessel deep into the current which God gives you in this epoch—the negro's epoch. I would not let the woman question wait a day, I would not silence my lips an hour, I would not keep one dollar due it hidden from active service for one instant. [Applause.] But every one has his own calling, his own *forte*, his own happy facility in arguing some particular question. I have seen friends who were mute upon this platform become eloquent on the temperance platform. God touched their lips, not for this, but for a kindred question. God speed them. There are other friends sitting here whose hearts are all aglow for the woman question. While they utter no word against our cause, but give us the heartiest God speed and the right hand of sympathetic fellowship, they plant themselves squarely upon their own pedestal. There is no antagonism between us. The only question is, will you mix these causes? I say no, keep them separate, and thereby you will serve each with greater efficiency. This platform is the negro's, and it is not my fault that this hour is the negro's. In ten years—in five years—perhaps in three, it may be woman's; but Gettysburg and Atlanta were not fought on the woman question. [Applause.] GRANT did not win his laurels fighting for the rights of woman. The question that makes every drop of blood in the American frame hot to-day, is the flowering out of the negro question; and we can't help it. All we have got to do is to get into the Gulf Stream. So, on this platform, if I refer to woman's rights, I refer to it incidentally. It is only now and then that, from human infirmity, it ever slips from my mind and memory. Last night, in speaking of O'CONNELL, I meant to have recorded, but it slipped my mind at the appropriate moment for introducing it, that when I met him in London, the child of a far different civilization from ours—a lawyer, conservative from his long training, and certainly from his Catholic faith—when we brought up the woman question in the World's Convention in 1840, a half a dozen Americans timidly opened their lips to dare Europe to its discussion, the first European tongue that hailed us was that of DANIEL O'CONNELL. He uttered his eloquent and most earnest protest against the narrowness of the London Press, when they crowded us out of our right in that Convention. And this question ought, of course, never to be forgotten, but I would not be like Cato, to end every speech, even on the taxing of grain, with the adage, *Dellado est Carthago*. There is a fitness in things; there is logic in the human mind; there is method in the law of Heaven. The brain used to be thought one great mass of pulp, and surgeons thought you could slice it down as you would a jelly, but GALL and SPURZHEIM showed us that you could carefully take the brain and unroll it into a system of fibers, radiating from a common centre, each fiber distinct, and indicative of a separate power. So it is in reforms. The are not one great *mush*. [Laughter.] They radiate from the common centre of justice and conscience, and a careful hand can unroll them, and see exactly where they go, right and left—separate them as God has separated them, and argue them each on its own basis. Now this, so far as it needs any explanation, is my explanation of how I stand here with one purpose, commenced in 1833, that this platform is devoted exclusively to putting the colored race where the white race stands—nothing else, nothing less, nothing more—and to my excellent, eloquent and kindly critical friend, who has just taken her seat, and whom I thank for this opportunity, I would say that the law of marriage which makes a woman's children and person subject to the irresponsible control of her husband, is a hideous and monstrous enormity. It ought to be stricken out of all civilized law. As Lord BROUGHAM said long ago in England, "The common law of England in reference to woman is a disgrace to civilization." Of course it is. But it is not the black woman alone that is affected by it. I have sat by the side of a white woman, in the City of Boston, who has seen her child shut out by the law from her eyes, until the father laid it in the grave, unseen by its natural parent, and neither law nor supplication on bended knees could gain for that white mother a sight of her child. That is the law of Massachusetts. It is a hideous law; and when these black women in Carolina are lifted to the level of Massachusetts, now, and at all times since 1818, and from to-day, everward to the goal, I will protest against that atrocity, but I shall not go aside from the anti-slavery question to do it. [Applause.] Enough of this. One word in regard to some remarks of Col. HIGGINSON, for which I thank him. I did not mean to be understood as denying brains to the South. As the Englishman said to BONAPARTE when he lay at St. Helena and told how WELLINGTON ought not to have beaten him, "It is not a very gracious thing to criticise the tactics of the man that whipped you." So it would be a very ungracious and foolish thing to say of the South, that has mastered us since 1801, that it has no brains. And certainly I never intended to say that the South had no brains. What I meant to say, and I thought I made it reasonably plain, was that the South had no *business* brains. It was the movement of 100,000,000 bushels of wheat from Chicago, and of 1,000,000,000 feet of lumber, to which I adverted. It was the management of our magnificent industrial resources, which absorbs four fifths of our brain, of which I spoke. It was the Yankee element against which I said that the South rebelled. The Yankee is not a warrior; he is a creator. The South never took out a patent. The relations of the North and South are the relations of Holland and Spain. CHARLES the Fifth and the Duke of ALVA, PHILIP the Second and his staff of soldiers, crushed out Holland under their military mailed heel; but where is the power of Spain to-day? Decrepid and humiliated. But that Holland, by the vigor of an active mechanic brain made the Hague the centre of Europe, of civilization, of Christianity, of literature, of law, for two hundred years. Holland is the New-England of European history, and Spain is the South of that history. It was a long half century before the mechanic ingenuity of Holland made headway against the sword of Spain; but the blight of God's justice and its own inherent emptiness, covered Spain with decrepitude, and so she stands to-day; while the inherent vigor of freedom has kept Holland in the van of Europe for centuries. What I wanted to say this morning was that the war is over. Those guns to which my friend, Col. HIGGINSON alluded, and which were doubtless stolen from England, for the South never made them, [laughter,] are laid up in the armories. The question to-day is, who will feed the South, who will build its railroads, who will manage its mercantile affairs, who will give it the civilization of the nineteenth century—telegraph, commerce, literature, schools, the facility of locomotion—all that goes to make up the civilization of the century? I repeat what I said to-day, that for 30 years the South has never produced a *prominent* man whose intellect even *leaned* in that direction. She would have counted it a disgrace to his gentility if it had. The South never can be reconstructed until that element enters it, and the reason why she starves to-day is that she will not allow that element to stay there. Capital dare not venture near her. When I say that the South is not ready for reconstruction, it is not merely because PHIL. SHERIDAN says to the Mayor of Boston, Sir, I never saw anything loyal at the South that was not covered by a black skin; it is not because GRANT says that Texas must still be ruled with military power. I have a great deal better evidence of it than that. The South is bankrupt. SHERMAN spread his wings fifty miles wide and swept her clean. She knows to-day that she cannot move without that great motive power of the nineteenth century—capital. She wants capital. Why does she not get it? Because it is not safe for capital to go there. Capital will not trust itself there. As WEBSTER said, "Capital is the most vigorous, alert and far-sighted element of the century." I go for universal suffrage. I rejoice that the ignorant man is to have suffrage. The ignorant man is a dangerous creature, and the moment I have made a dangerous creature powerful, I have taken bonds of the dominant element, the wealth, the vested interest of the century, to go to work to educate him. When I have given a man who cannot read or write, and who does not know where the sun sets, the ballot, I have taken bonds of ASTOR and STEWART that they shall go down and fill his household with the best and most civilized elements of the nineteenth century. That is why I want universal suffrage. I am not going to trust the interests of Massachusetts or of the nation to the South Carolina aristocracy. I don't believe in that. If I am of one nation with South Carolina I have a right to go there, and to insist that they shall have common schools, and shall teach the men to use the ballot rightly. Nationality means one solid whole. Therefore, I have a right to go to South Carolina on such an errand. I go, therefore, to Chicago, and I say to GRANT and his backers: Put into your platform a demand for a constitutional amendment that shall make the common school system universal throughout the United States, and obligatory upon the States, and shall make impartial suffrage universal. Also, I will not be content until you do that. [Applause.] I spoke to-day of the plot which it seemed to me existed at Washington to defeat impeachment and to bring forward Judge CHASE. In connection with that there is one thing that I want to say in defence of my friend, Col. HIGGINSON, who thinks that I do not love GRANT enough. [Laughter.] However that may be, I will say this, I would rather trust Gen. GRANT in the White House without a platform, than to trust Judge CHASE with the best platform that could be drawn—[applause] that is if he becomes the instrument of this plot of FESSENDEN and TRUMBULL to checkmate the nation in order to put him forward. I like direct, above-board, honest, respectable roguery, better than vice shamming it in the disguise of virtue. [Laughter and applause.] I have had great confidence in Judge CHASE, but if he becomes the tool of this intrigue, he becomes infamous. But our duty now is not to choose between candidates, but as I take it, to educate the public thought up to the requisite vigilance. You know that there is a class of people (you see them sometimes at religious meetings) who mean to go to Heaven, but who do not mean to waste one bit of superfluous virtue in order to get there. [Laughter.] Now that is exactly the condition of Gen. GRANT and his friends. They mean that on the 20th of this month he shall be acceptable to the Radicals, and he is kept silent, in order that, when that time comes, he shall pipe the exact tune required; and that tune shall be dictated by the level to which we have raised the national mind. If the people are prepared to claim of that Convention universal suffrage, impartial liberty, and recognition of the equality of the black race, there won't be a more willing man in the country than Gen. GRANT. He and his friends mean to go to Heaven, (which to them is the White House,) but they mean to go there, as I have said, without wasting one atom of superfluous Radicalism. So that it all depends upon the Radical element of the country. What I say to each of you as an individual is: Speak your uttermost thought. If you know a fact, and it is a fact, tell it. The difficulty with our leaders is that they do not believe, they do not comprehend, the theory of the Government under which they live. HENRY WILSON will always tell you the truth ten months after there is any use of knowing it. [Laughter and applause.] When I was lecturing on "The South Victorious," in the Fall of 1865, and saying that JOHNSON had chosen his position and it was antagonistic to the North and to the Republican party, Senator WILSON denounced me as a nuisance (Laughter); but in September, 1867 he said to an audience in his native town, Natick, that at that very time he was JOHNSON was a traitor. [Laughter.] Why didn't he say so at that time? Because, born of an extinct civilization, he thought he had a soul strong enough to know the whole truth, but the people had not. He could not afford to tell us more than half the truth because you and I were to weak to bear it. [Laughter.] He, a watchman on the outermost barrier of the Constitution, seals his lips until JOHNSON acts his treachery openly, and then, when the horse is all drawn and every man can hear him snort, WILSON walks up and writes under him: "This is a horse!" [Laughter and cheers.] This is symbolical of the leadership to which we submit. Reverting to the question of reconstruction, Mr. PHILLIPS said: You cannot convert the leaders of the rebellion. You never saw a revolution that saved its leaders. We have been through a revolution. It was not a picnic, as SEWARD thought [laughter,] but a *revolution*, with a radical change of ideas; and whenever you have a radical change of ideas you have a change of leaders. There may be cases of individual conversion, but a whole class are never turncoats at once. JOHNSON is not a sinner, he is only a great incubus. We are not going to punish him—only to get rid of him. I don't care whether he is a great criminal or not. All I know is that there is no path for the nineteenth century down to the South except through the White House, and that he bars the door. I want it opened. [Applause.] And as in the old Arabian legend, when the man walked up and pronounced the name of Solomon, and the door opened, so the loyal North stalks to the door of the White House and pronounces the name of WADE—[applause]—and the door opens, and civilization enters. [Applause.]

At the conclusion of Mr. PHILLIPS' address Mrs. STANTON stepped forward to speak, but at this moment an oratorical lady in the audience, who gave her name as Mrs. KEMP, claimed the floor, and insisted that she was "up first" in such a determined manner that no one seemed to have the courage to contradict her. Addressing Mr. PHILLIPS, she said: I observe that you are sailing down the Gulf Stream in a very small boat, in which there is room only for white and black men, and no room for us women; so I suppose we shall have to take another boat. You have no objection?

Mr. PHILLIPS [bowing]—Not the slightest, Madam.

Mrs. KEMP—And to begin with, we don't want you for Captain.

Mr. PHILLIPS bowed.

Mrs. KEMP—We want a bigger man than you. We want a better and more righteous man than you.

Mr. PHILLIPS—Thank you, Madam.

Mrs. KEMP—There is another boat, Sir,—the Democratic boat—I suppose we shall have to take that. You have no objection?

Mr. PHILLIPS—None whatever, Madam.

The lady seemed disposed to continue the colloquy, which, however, was brought to an abrupt end by Mrs. E. CADY STANTON, who stepped forward and began an address.

Mrs. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON followed Mr. PHILLIPS in a few remarks, after which the meeting was declared adjourned.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Humaita and the Iron-Clads—The Treachery of the Commander of the Fortress—Strength of the Combatants—Eve of the Presidential Election—The Cholera.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Friday, March 27, 1868.

Recent mails have taken to you the news of the massing of the renowned, petted, impregnable fortress of Humaita by three monitors and three iron-clads, on Feb. 19, ult. Soon after a desperate attack was made on a monitor by about 700 Paraguayans, in canoes. They boarded and threw hand grenades down the turrets, and did a great deal of damage. They were driven off by hot water and steam, and by two other war steamers coming up. They dashed in among the canoes and fired broadsides among them. The Paraguayans were driven away, but would have succeeded but for the help from the other steamers.

Those six mailed steamers are now above Fortress Humaita, and are out of coal. A steamer that was built for blockade running has been chartered to carry up coals past the batteries. She will be defended by bulkheads filled with coal and by bales of wool.

It is reported here that the officer in command at Humaita when the monitors passed up was bribed, and that on LOPEZ coming to the fort this officer and a few others implicated were shot. If this is true, it will detract immensely from the glory of the feat of passing.

The portion of the fleet below Humaita and above Curupaity is now without communication, as the high water has submerged the railroad on the Gran Chaco side, and has dislodged the troops there. It these also are out of coals it will be serious. It is said that LOPEZ keeps up such a series of alarms that the fleet is under the necessity of keeping up steam all the time.

The latest rumors were of a combined attack by river and land on Fort Humaita. This may be to relieve the hemmed up fleet; but, as far as we know, it is not yet done.

The allies count at present on 35,000 effective men. Recruits go up every week, but they do not increase the numbers, as deaths from all causes are frightful. LOPEZ has perhaps 20,000 men. His country has no more men to offer, not even to supply the waste of the army.

The cost of provisions at headquarters is fearful. They have to be carted from Itapiru, about thirty miles, along a road of marches and jungles, beset by Paraguayans. Coals cost, at Tayi, over $200, gold, per ton, and cannon balls each are $10, gold. When a whole fleet has to be supplied at such rates, or else run the risk of being taken by a fleet of Paraguayan flat boats, the war becomes both uncertain and expensive.

The army, as well as the country, is agitated by the election of a President. In the army, thus far, it has been asserted that the popular candidate is Col. GARMIENTO, and in the interior Provinces it is said that Dr. ELIZALDE is the man. Within a few days, Gen. URQUIZA has allowed his name to be used, and he is very popular in the Provinces.

The election of electors will occur on April 12, and the electors will meet on July 12.

The British war steamer *Linnet* went up the river lately and desired to bring away from Ascencion any distressed British subjects, or otherwise protect British interests. But the Allied commander would not allow it. It was feared that LOPEZ and his gold would find on the *Linnet* a mode of escape. It is not likely that LOPEZ desires a way of escape. We shall certainly hear further from him first.

Affairs in Montevideo are again on a constitutional basis, but the severity of the party in power may react against it. The party that has been held accountable for the murder of Gen. FLORES may yet prove itself innocent of it.

The number of cattle killed this year to March 11 in all the River Plate was 331,000. Last year the City of Buenos Ayres alone killed in the same time 342,000.

Exchange on England is 49d. to the gold dollar.

The cholera has entirely disappeared as an epidemic, except in one interior province.

UTAH.

The Grasshoppers—Crop Prospects—The Pacific Railroad—A Newspaper Enterprise.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SALT LAKE CITY, Monday, April 27, 1868.

One of the chief topics of common talk now is the grasshoppers. They have hatched out in immense numbers, the ground in some places being "black with them." In other places there are none as yet. Some old residents say they never saw so many in the Spring before. They are very small at present, mostly about a quarter of an inch long, but very lively, and already giving evidence of the characteristic voracity of their race. In Utah Valley, the next south, there is already much complaint of the damage to the young wheat.

As may be expected, there is much speculation as to the probabilities of the crops. The Spring so far has been very favorable, but many people fear that the grasshoppers will be very destructive. There are enough of them to do the country harm, indeed, to "clean out the Territory" of growing produce, but their attention will most likely be directed to the middle and southern portions more particularly. They only visited these portions after June last year, and they may be expected to leave in June of this year. Their general course appeared to be from north to south, perhaps a little eastward. The people of the northern parts of the Territory—Cache Valley, for instance—having had these unwelcome visitors two seasons, feel as though they could hardly endure a second visit, and, fortunately, those localities do not appear to be troubled this season.

The two last years the ravages of the grasshoppers have been partial, not universal, leaving sufficient bread for the inhabitants; yet nobody feels that he has any to spare, and I do not suppose, from all I can hear, that the inhabitants of the Territory, generally, ever did feel poorer than they do this Spring. From the fact that they are entirely unprepared to endure a very poor harvest the present season, many persons conclude that there will be at least a moderate crop. Large crops, as a general thing, seem impossible the present Summer. The prospect for fruit is good, notwithstanding the fact that the grasshoppers were very severe on the trees, quantities of them dying in consequence of their attacks.

Provisions are rising in price. They are not very high, but they are held as "cash articles," and this, considering the scarcity of cash, makes rather hard times for a large portion of the community. Business is yet dull, with little prospect of improvement before the Fall. The Sweetwater Mines may make a little improvement, but probably not much.

Toward the Fall the approach of the railroad will undoubtedly make things very lively in this Territory. Such is the general expectation, not only by the increase of travel and traffic, but by the construction of the road and its appendages through the Territory, giving employment to hundreds and perhaps thousands of men, whose earnings will undoubtedly be spent in the Territory. Many of the people are rejoicing that with the advent of the railroad will come an end to the great disparity between the prices of various articles of merchandise in New-York or Boston and here, of which coal oil is a prominent example—that having been sold in this city at nearly twenty times the selling price in New-York, and is seldom less than six times the price there.

The *Vedette* newspaper, which has been suspended during the Winter, is to be revived in the beginning of the month. A Mr. SAUL, it is stated, has purchased the *Vedette* establishment, and will conduct the reissue, whether under the old name or not is not decided. It will be an excellent thing if he has a comfortable amount of capital to start with, considering the dullness of business and the difficulty of picking up money now. Any man, however, who can commence and carry on business now, may be satisfied that he will be successful in the future, for a duller time can hardly be expected. If there be any change, only excepting the possible event of a grasshopper famine, the change, one would think, must be for the better. However, gentlemen recently arrived from the East affirm that things are no worse here than in "the States."

In the conduct of a "Gentile" newspaper in this Territory, there are great and peculiar difficulties. If the paper is mild and moderate in tone, many of the "Gentile" residents are highly displeased and urge the editor to "pitch into the Mormons." If he takes that tack and "pitches in" without mercy, then, as may be expected, the Mormons and the more moderate of the "Gentiles" turn the cold shoulder to the unfortunate editor, who, consequently, is likely to be at a loss to know what course to pursue with the two horns of the dilemma before him.

The theatre is running three times a week, though sharing in the prevailing slackness. Mr. and Mrs. G. B. WALDRON are the stars just now. Previously the local company had the boards to themselves. Mme. SCHELLER is underlined as the next star.

THE WHISKY FRAUDS.

Trial of R. C. Enright and John S. Allen for Uttering Fraudulent Bonds—The Case for the Defence Closed.

This important case, which has occupied the attention of Judge BENEDICT and a jury, in the United States District Court, Eastern District, for the past six days, was brought nearly to a close last night, after an able and lengthened summing up by Mr. HOLLIS, on behalf of Enright, Mr. Sanderson on behalf of Allen, and District-Attorney Tracy for the Government. The court-room was densely crowded and the utmost interest was manifested in the result of the case. Most of the testimony taken for the defence yesterday, was of similar import to that already published, and the material points of everything newly developed are therefore only given as subjoined:

William P. De Voe, recalled.

District-Attorney—Did you not testify before the Grand Jury that you did not alter the date from the 24th to 16th of May?

Court—That question was objected to, and, on examination, I am convinced you have the right to put the question.

A.—I did so answer before the Grand Jury; when I completed that order it was the first I had ever drawn; I was not acquainted with the order; I did not when before the Grand Jury think that the figures were mine; but I wish to prove that the very next day I stated my mistake in so swearing to several parties; I saw the figures when before the Grand Jury; I swear now I made the alteration; the 16th is in my handwriting.

Mr. Sanderson objected, as the District-Attorney had intended to impeach the witness, and the question had been disposed of.

By District-Attorney—I recognize these figures on seeing them; I can simply say I did not recognize them when before the Grand Jury

By Mr. Sanderson—I was not before the Grand Jury on this case at all; I don't know any witness other than myself who was present in the Callicot case.

Mr. Sanderson offered to show that when these proceedings were had in the Callicot case before the Grand Jury, that the District-Attorney was present a great part of the time and using his personal influence to effect the indictment of the parties indicated. Ruled out, exceptions taken.

Mr. Sanderson said that in that respect he transcended his duty as District-Attorney of the Eastern District of New-York.

By Mr. Sanderson—I was very seldom in the office of the Third District.

Exhibit 8 shown to witness by Mr. Sanderson who offered to show that during May, 1867, and previous to that date, the office was in the almost daily practice of receiving distillers' bonds executed before Mr. Walters as one of the witnesses, upon his presentation there of the parties who executed as sureties, or purported so to have executed, and that they were daily received in good faith upon the presentation and introduction of witness by Mr. Walters. Ruled out and exception taken.

Witness—I took the Hand bond to the District Attorney about the 10th of July; I was examined before the Grand Jury; my attention was called to the handwriting of the figures 16; I said the alteration was not mine; it is correct that I did make the alteration; I discovered the next day in my bond book a pencil mark that lead to my remembrance; the alteration having been made by myself; I cannot tell the jury what led me on the 21st to know that the permit was granted on the 17th; the entry was made under date of the bond; I don't know whether it is on the book now; that entry was not there distinctly the time I saw it; I believe I rubbed it off; I can't say when I did it; I rubbed it off, as I have other memoranda, to keep my book clean.

James Packer testified that he was an attorney and counsellor at law; that he knew Mr. Varienne for some time—since September, 1866; that he had employed him in his office for the purpose of making legal copies; that he was acquainted with Mr. V.'s handwriting, having seen him write almost daily for six months.

Exhibit No. 5 shown to witness.

Q.—Look at the signature of Varienne wherever it appears. In whose handwriting are those signatures? A.—They are in his handwriting; I don't know what Varienne's business was; he was in our office from the latter end of October to May 17, perhaps went to June; we had a desk which he used; he was a notary public, but do not know his business; he acted as notary public in 1867; I am familiar with his signature; he often swore myself and clients; I think he was in our office four hours a day; I don't know where he is now; I understand he has gone to China; he had no property to my knowledge; I don't know what his business was.

John Flannigan, examined by Mr. Hollis—I am an attorney and counselor at law; know R. C. Enright; have frequently seen him write; I know his handwriting well; I have examined the signatures to the bonds handed me; I cannot say in whose handwriting the signatures are; they are not in the handwriting of R. C. Enright; the affidavits are all written by Mr. Enright, but the signatures are in the handwriting of some other person.

Cross-examined—Mr. Enright was with me for years in the Assessor's office under Mr. Robinson; would not say that Enright is a skillful penman; would not say he is a scientific penman; I can't say that I see any particular resemblance to his handwriting in these signatures.

Several other witnesses were then examined as to the characters of the accused, all of whom gave evidence in their favor.

Jesse F. Madden, examined by Mr. Sanderson—Have been connected with the Collector's office of the Third District; have had frequent intercourse with Allen; my duties were as storekeeper.

The defence here rested. Mr. Sanderson said he would be willing to submit the case to the jury without summing up if the District-Attorney consented.

The District-Attorney said he could not consent, and Mr. Hollis proceeded to address the jury on behalf of his client, Enright. At the conclusion of his address, it being 7 o'clock P. M., the Court granted a recess to the jury, for whom refreshments were provided outside by the Marshal.

On reassembling, Mr. Sanderson summed up on behalf of Allen.

The District-Attorney concluded the summing up on behalf of the Government.

The Court here adjourned until this morning, when the Judge will charge the jury.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Burnside, of Rhode Island; Hon. Asa P. Potter, of Boston; Hon. L. Underwood, of Vermont, and Hon. E. O. Chapin, of Massachusetts, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Gov. W. A. Buckingham, of Connecticut, and Hon. Robert S. Hale, of Elizabethtown, are at the Hoffman House. Hon. L. F. Foster, of Norwich; Hon. William Kelly, of Rhinebeck; Hon. W. P. Smith, of Baltimore; Hon. William Allen, of Oswego; Hon. J. Langdon, of Elmira; Gen. William Williams, of Connecticut; Hon. E. B. Judson, of Syracuse, and Hon. W. Masen, of Taunton, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

COMMENCEMENT OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The ninth annual commencement exercises of the Columbia College Law School took place last evening at the Academy of Music, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the occasion attracted a large audience. The address to the graduates was made by Prof. THEO. W. DWIGHT, in which he held up to them JAY, HAMILTON, KENT, NOYES, and BRADFORD, as examples of the greatness that may be achieved in the law. The graduates were admonished of the demand their chosen profession would make for the exercise of all their patience, industry and attainments. The address to the Alumni was delivered by L. BRADFORD PRINCE, Esq., and the valedictory address by SAMUEL H. VALENTINE, A. B. These, together with an address by CHARLES TRACY, Esq., and the reading of the reports of the Committees of Award on Prizes, and the conferring of diplomas, by Prof. F. A. B. BARNARD, President of the College, constituted the exercises of the evening. The graduating class of the present year numbers over fifty, and of all the candidates for the honors of graduation not one failed in the examinatin to secure his degree.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13—11:15 A. M.

Consols open at 94⅝@94¾ for money, and 92¾@93 for the account, ex-dividend.

American securities open at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenty Bonds....70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway shares....46¾
Illinois Centrals....94¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 13.

United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 13.

The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes, 69 francs 45 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 13—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens firmer, and the sales of the day will probably reach 10,000 bales. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands....11⅞d.@12d.
Middling Orleans....12⅛d.@12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—The market opens quiet and firmer. Corn, 38s. 3d.@38s. 6d. ℔ quarter for new Mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 8d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 36s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canal.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 114s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 83s. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 49s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum, 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13—11:15 A. M.

Sugar, 27s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil £35 10s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £95 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for thin oblong, for feeding.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13—1:20 P. M.

Illinois Centrals, 94¾; Erie Railway Shares, 46; Atlantic and Great Western, 33.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 13—1:20 P. M.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is dull, and prices are without quotable alteration.

PROVISIONS—The market is dull. Beef has declined to 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Bacon declined to 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut. Lard is quiet at 69s. ℔ cwt. Pork has advanced 6d., and is now quoted at 83s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 13.

Petroleum is dull at 43¾ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13—5 P. M.

Consols close at 94¾ for money, and 92¾@93 for the account, ex. dividend.

American Securities close at the following quotations:

United States Five-twenties....70⅝@70¾
Erie Railway....46
Illinois Central....94¾

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, May 13.

United States bonds close firm at 75¾ for the old issue.

PARIS, Wednesday, May 13.

The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes 69f. 45c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, May 13—5 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed quiet and steady. The sales of the day have footed up 10,000 bales. The following are the closing quotations:

Middling Uplands....11⅞d.@12d.
Middling Orleans....12⅛d.@12¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn declined to 38s. ℔ quarter for mixed Western. Wheat declined to 15s. 7d. ℔ cental for California White, and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 Red Western. Barley nominal at 5s. 6d. ℔ bushel. Oats, 4s. ℔ bushel. Peas, 47s. ℔ 504 lbs. Flour, 36s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Western Canada.

PROVISIONS—Beef, 112s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Extra Prime Mess. Pork, 83s. 6d. ℔ bbl. for Eastern Prime Mess. Lard, 69s. ℔ cwt. Cheese, 55s. ℔ cwt. Bacon, 49s. ℔ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

PRODUCE—Resin, 6s. 6d. ℔ cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 12s. for Medium. Tallow, 44s. 6d. ℔ cwt. Turpentine, 31s. ℔ cwt. Cloverseed, 44s. ℔ cwt. for American Red. Refined Petroleum firmer at 1s. 4d. ℔ gallon; Spirits Petroleum. 8d. ℔ gallon.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13—5 P. M.

Sugar closed firmer at 27s. 9d. ℔ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard. Linseed Oil, £35 10s. ℔ ton. Sperm Oil, £96 ℔ ton. Linseed Cakes, £10 5s. ℔ ton for feeding.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, May 13.

Petroleum closed at 43¾ francs ℔ bbl. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 13.

The weather has been delightful to-day.

HAVANA, Wednesday, May 13.

The Sugar market is dull, holders refusing 8¼@8¾ reals ℔ arrobe. Exchange on London, 16¼ ℔ cent. premium; on United States currency, 3. ℔ cent. discount.

Domestic Markets.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, May 13.

FLOUR—Only a small business; Spring Extra, $9 25@$10 75. WHEAT firmer at $2 15@$2 17 for No. 1, and $2 08¾@$2 09 for No. 2. CORN dull and declined ½c.@¾c.; sales at 93½c.@93¾c. for No. 1. 92c.@92½c. for No. 2; New at 91½c. OATS very quiet but firmer; buyers at 72c. RYE dull, but easier at $1 73 for No. 1. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS dull. MESS PORK 28c. LARD held at 18¼c.; sales at 18¾c. BULK MEATS nominal. LIVE HOGS active and firmer at an advance of 15c.@20c.; common, $8 37½@$8 62½; good to strictly choice, $9 37½@$9 85. BEEF CATTLE dull at $7 25@$7 62½ for light shipping; $8@$8 75 for good shipping. RECEIPTS to-day—16,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 115,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats. 7,500 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—69,000 bbls. Flour, 53,000 bushels Wheat, 37,000 bushels Corn, 4,500 Live Hogs. LAKE FREIGHTS dull; Corn to Buffalo. 3½c.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, May 13.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 25,000 bushels; Corn, 90,000 bushels; Oats, 63,000 bushels; Flour, 8,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS for two days—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 222,000 bushels; Oats, 77,000 bushels. FREIGHTS steady; 12c. on Corn, 15c. on Wheat and 8c. on Oats, to New-York. FLOUR steady; sales 400 bbls.; City Ground Spring, $10 75. WHEAT inactive and buyers and sellers are apart; sales 6,000 bushels No. 1 Spring at $2 30; 1,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 22. CORN dull, and sellers are generally holding back; sales early of 30,000 bushels Mixed Western at $1, and later, 7,800 bushels do. at $1 01, closing firm. OATS in good demand and closing firm; sales, 55,000 bushels Western at 81c., on the spot, and to arrive. Other articles are dull and nominally unchanged.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, May 13.

FLOUR in moderate demand; sales 1,200 bbls. at $11 for No. 1 Spring; $12 75@$13 for Red Winter; $13 50 for White, and $14 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales 5,300 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $2 36, and 1,000 bushels ditto, in car lots at $2 37½@$2 39. CORN easier; sales 8,300 bushels No. 1 Illinois at $1 05½, and 8,000 bushels do., in car lots, at $1 06@$1 08. Other grains nominal. CORNMEAL, $2 50 ℔ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts $33@$35. Shipstuffs $38@$40, Middlings $42 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Flour 40c., Wheat 9½c., Corn 7¾c, to New-York. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 64c.; to New-York, 52c.; to Albany, 42c. LAKE IMPORTS—32,200 bushels Wheat, 36,000 bushels Oats, 477,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 24,700 bushels Wheat, 24,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 987,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, May 13.

TOBACCO steady and unchanged. COTTON nominal at 27c for Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged at $7 25@$8 25 for Superfine; $8 25@$9 25 for Extra; $9 50@$11 75 for Double Extra; $12 50@$14 50 for Treble Extra to Fancy. WHEAT advancing; Choice and Fancy White, $2 98@$3 05; Prime to Choice Red and White, $2 87@$2 96; Spring, $3 08@$3 16½. CORN declining at 90c.@91c. for Mixed; 92c. for Yellow; 93c.@94c. for White. OATS heavy at 77c.@80c. BARLEY quiet at $2 50@$2 62. RYE easier at $1 78@$1 83. PORK dull, light and regular at $27 50@$28; Clear Sides, 17c.@17¼c. LIVE STOCK unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 bbls.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels; Oats, 6,000 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 13.

FLAXSEED, $2 75@$2 80. CLOVERSEED nominal. TIMOTHY, $2 50@$2 75. FLOUR quiet; sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine, $8 75@$9; Extra, $9 25@$10; Northwestern Extra Family, $10@$11 75; Pennsylvania and Ohio, $11@$12 75; Fancy, $13@$15. WHEAT—Sales 3,000 bushels Red, $2 86@$2 90. RYE—$2 for Pennsylvania. CORN less active; Yellow, $1 26; White, $1 20; Mixed Western, $1 24. OATS unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, May 13.

Sales of 229 hhds. Leaf TOBACCO at $6@$23 50 for Light Lugs to free Manufacturing Leaf. FLOUR—Superfine, $8 75@$9; Fancy, $12 75@$13. CORN, 90c.@91c. OATS, 78c.@80c. WHEAT, $2 55@$2 60. LARD, 18¾c.@19c. MESS PORK, $28@$28 25. BACON—Shoulders, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. BULK SHOULDERS, 12¾c.@13c.; Clear Sides, 16¼c.@16¾c. COTTON, 29½c.@30c. for Middling.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, May 13.

FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin and Iowa, $9 75@$10 25; Medium, $9 25@$9 50. WHEAT quiet and steady; No. 1 at $2 18¾; No. 2 at $2 10½. OATS steady at 71c. for No. 2. CORN firmer at 94c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS to-day—3,200 bbls. Flour, 51,000 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—26,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, May 13.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull and unchanged. CORN firmer; Ear, 91c.; Shelled held 1c.@2c. higher. OATS excited; held at 82c., and 80c. offered. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. COTTON firmer; held at 28½c. for Middling. MESS PORK held at $26. BULK MEATS, 13½c.@14½c. BACON—13¾c., 16¾c. and 17c. for Shoulders, Clear Rib and Clear Sides. LARD, 18½c., nominally. BEEF CATTLE firm at $4@$9. Gold, 139¼, buying.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, May 13.

COTTON dull; Middling nominally at 30c. FLOUR less dull; firm but nominally unchanged; could probably be bought a little under yesterday's quotations. WHEAT dull; Maryland, $3; Pennsylvania, $2 85@$2 95. CORN firm; White, $1 16; Yellow, $1 22. OATS firm; Western, 87c.; Maryland and Pennsylvania, 90c. PROVISIONS quiet and unchanged.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, May 13.

FLOUR—Sales Spring Wheat at $11. WHEAT advanced 1c.; sales Amber Michigan at $2 63. CORN advanced 1c.; sales No. 1 at 96½c.@97½c. OATS declined 1c.; sales No. 1 at 74c. RYE scarce. FREIGHTS dull, but unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Corn, 2,400 bushels Oats.

MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 13.

COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 29c.@29½c.; receipts, 77 bales; exports, 26 bales. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK, $29. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Sides, 17c. Bulk Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD, 19c.@21c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, May 13.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 98¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 24½; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 52⅞. Gold, 139⅞.

[Advertisement.]

Lung and throat complaints disappear when Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is used.

[Advertisement.]

The blood contains a large amount of iron. The Peruvian Syrup supplies this vital element.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

New-York	May 14	New-York	Bremen.
Tarifa	May 14	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	May 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Bellona	May 16	New-York	London.
Caledonia	May 16	New-York	Glasgow.
Ville de Paris	May 16	New-York	Havre.

FOR HAVANA AND VERA CRUZ.

Morro Castle	May 14	New-York	Havana.
Virgo	May 14	New-York	VeraCruz

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana, Vera Cruz, &c., by the *Virgo*, close at the General Post Office at 9 A. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *New-York*, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for gold letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

FRIDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Portland, by the *Moravian*, close at the General Post Office at 1:30 P. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western Mails	5 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 6:30 and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.
On Sundays all mails close at	1:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

MAY 13.—*In steamship China, for Liverpool.*—M. A. Jacoby, A. Fowler, Mrs. B. W. Jones, infant and servant, Capt. N. R. Simes, Geo. B. Shute, J. P. Cotrail, F. Pavon, J. B. Duchworth, Miss Annie Houlton, Mr. and Mrs. Beu, child, two infants and two servants, Juan T. Pelayo, S. M. Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Williamson, Mrs. Thos. Davidson and child, W. T. Plummer, George Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Fraser, two infants and two servants, Mrs. E. Hewett, Thos. T. Tapan, G. J. Goodhue, Mr. and Mrs. F. Steinhardt, Mrs. Steinhardt, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Joseph, 3 children and servant, E. C. Williams, E. Bates, W. T. Poole, Mrs. B. Budd, Irving Budd, Morgan Budd, D. Weill, J. Goethe, J. G. Hitchcock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Mills, J. D. Fish, J. N. Quirk, C. P. Hatch, J. A. Anderson, J. Arch, Jno. L. Bremer and friend, Jose Laura, Mr. Cenantes, Edward Rusche, Mr. Roos, Mr. Feeley, Thos. Harbinson, W. G. Hitchcock, A. B. Baylis, Jr., W. Baylis, Miss E. M. D. Baylis, Miss M. Baylis, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Morse, O. M. Kellocot, C. R. Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wendell, Master B. Wendell, Mrs. Farnham, Miss Farnham, Rev. R. R. Booth, D. D., and wife, Mrs. Hy. Howard, Miss Howard, F. R. Starr, J. Brooks, Miss E. A. Brooks and servant, R. Johnson, J. Douglas, Mr. and Mrs. A. Guild, F. B. Spring, H. Hayes, Mrs. Hayes, Miss L. Hayes, J. E. Dalton, A. Hutchinson, P. Nettre, F. Behrend, G. Rintoul, W. I. Collyer, Capt. D. H. Barstow, Miss Barstow, S. W. Luce, Rev. G. Law, J. J. Scofield, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollick.

MAY 13.—*In steamship Colorado, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. E. Kennys, M. F. Maury, J. H. Petrie, D. O. Underhill, Capt. J. W. Spencer, Benjamin Strauss, W. H. Fogg, Miss Fee, Miss Dixon, Mrs. H. Brevoort, Rev. W. H. Milburn, Mr. Milburn, Mr. and Mrs. Cowperthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Goodrich, Miss Ellen M. Pritchard, Buckingham Smith, W. T. Patterson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Martin, Miss Martin, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. James R. Boyd, Miss Agnes H. Boyd, Miss Lizzie S. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Henderson, Master Henderson, Miss Crain, Mr. and Mrs. Cobb, Master Cobb, Miss Alterbury.

Passengers Arrived.

MAY 13.—*In steamship Australasian, from Liverpool.*—Miss Laura Keene, Mrs. Creighton, Miss Creighton, W. Rogers, Miss Decrou, Mrs. Maguire, Mr. Young and lady, infant and nurse, Miss H. Sturge, Rev. Mr. Appia, Mrs. Seymour and daughter, J. H. Orme, Mr. Meresco, Mr. Engs and lady, C. H. Walruth, Mr. Sargeant, Mr. Weigand, lady and two sons, Master Weigand, G. D. Groter, Mr. Angier, J. Oliphant, G. Herschfield, Thomas Powell, Charles H. Pearson, G. Clay, E. W. Ferner, C. H. Nathan, W. B. Wood, A. Stahl, Mr. Nettleton, A. Cowell, P. Glantzel, Mr. Speigel, Mr. Markwald, John Taylor, Mr. Cole, C. H. Walker, Capt. J. Heipshen, H. Sanderson.

MAY 13.—*In steamship Bellona, from London and Havre.*—Mr. Soule, Mr. Hergues and lady, Miss Geary, Miss Cadley, T. Soule, R. S. Garrett, T. Duffield, W. Cornell, W. Duffield, H. Artrell, T. Beatty, Mrs. Gusser, Th. Rotchild, T. Libbey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....4 44 | Sun sets.....7 09 | Moon rises...12 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1 15 | Gov. Island..2 02 | Hell Gate....3 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, May 13.

Cleared.

Steamships City of New-York, (Br.,) Halcrow, Liverpool, John G. Dale; Virgo, Deakin, Vera Cruz and Sisal, F. Alexandre & Son; Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, J. F. Ames; Leo, Dearborn, Savannah, Murray, Ferris & Co.; W. P. Clyde, Powell, Wilmington, Jas. Hand; James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Brunette, Howe, Philadelphia.

Bark Burgomeister Kerstein, (N. G.,) Kerstein, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Angostura, (N. G.,) Lozekann, Bremen, Funch, Meincke & Wendt; Monica, Mitchell, Elizabethport, R. P. Buck & Co.; Fred. Bliss, Sherman, Caibarien, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners Speedwell, Miller, Rodonda, W. Creighton & Son; J. W. Hatfield, (Br.,) Potter, St. John, N. B., Crandall, Umphray & Co.; Casco Lodge, Pierce, Yarmouth, Me.; R. W. Tull, Harris, Havana, Brett, Son & Co.; C. S. Baylis, Steele, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; M. Perry, Pendleton, Boston, C. L. Hatch; Mischief, (Br.,) Harquid, St. John's, P. R., S. Michelena; Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., Thomas & Holmes; Caspian, Larrabee, Boston, Holyoke & Murray; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; J. M. Morales, Newman, St. Thomas and a market, B. P. Sherman; J. P. Wyman, Urann, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship City of Washington, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool April 30, with mdse and passengers to John G. Dale. April 30, off Holyhead, passed ship Blackwall, bound in. May 2, lat. 51 22, lon. 16, spoke ship Margaret Pollock, bound W. 6th, lat. 46 43, lon. 38 11, spoke ship Southampton, bound E. 9th, lat. 45 12, lon. 53 50, spoke ship John Potter, bound E.

Steamship Australasian, (Br.,) McMicken, Liverpool May 2, via Queenstown 3d, with mdse. and 42 passengers to E. Cunard. 3d inst., 7 miles west of Kinsale Head, passed steamship Etna, hence for Liverpool. 4th, 180 miles west of Fastnet, passed steamship Tripoli, hence for Liverpool. 11th, lat. 41 44, lon. 62 40, passed steamship Louisiana, do.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Ship Julia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Cardiff March 6, with railroad iron to Boyd & Hincken. Has had light easterly winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Foxhound, (of Yarmouth, Eng.,) Wright, Leghorn 43 ds., passed Gibraltar April 6, with mdse. to W. J. Pate.

Bark J. R. Hea, (Br.,) Folker, Bristol, Eng., March 26, with railroad iron to James Edmiston & Co.

Brig Haidee, (of Jamaica,) West, Barbados 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to Henry De Cordova & Co.

Brig Annie Collins, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Mills, Messina 65 ds., and 45 ds. from Gibraltar, with fruit to Lawrence, Giles & Co. April 20, lat. 20, lon. 36, passed the wreck of a vessel of about 100 tons burden, with nothing standing except bowsprit; it being dark at the time could not ascertain the name.

Bark Ellen Stevens, (of Portland,) Howe, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to master. Sld. in co. with brig Martha A. Berry, for Portland, Me., and brigs Fanny Lincoln and Ambrose Light, for Boston.

Brig Abstainer, (of Parsboro,) Pettis, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Brig Hampden, Gott, Machias, with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Brig Orion, ——, Jonesport 6 ds., with spars to Snow & Richardson.

Brig Conry, Davis, Providence.

Brig Irene, ——, Addison, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maggie, (Br.,) Routh, Halifax, N. S., 7 ds., with mdse. to Thos. S. Whitman.

Schr. Rescue, (Br.,) Dunn, Windsor, N. S., 6 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. John Boynton, Reed, Calais 7 ds., with plaster to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Challenge, Spillen, Ellsworth 5 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. S. P. Small, Coffin, Shulee, N. S., 9 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Nellie H. Benedict, Ellis, Philadelphia, for New-Bedford.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, Yates, Portland 3 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Martha Nichols, Small, Machias, with timber and laths to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mary, Rogers, Gogins, N. S., 6 ds., with spiles to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Edward Wotton, Young, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Vicksburg, Higgins, Bangor 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. A. J. Dye, Bablyn, Jonesport 15 ds., with spiles to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Willard, Jones, Calais 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Gen. Franklin, Golden, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. E. M. Branscom, Branscom, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. George & Edgar, Smith, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. James Diverty, Carroll, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. T. Maitland, Leighton, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Elizabeth & Helen, Child, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hort, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Sarah Lavine, Averill, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Day, Elizabethport, for Lanesville.

Schr. H. T. Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. A. Crocker, Banter, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Reading R. R. 41, Martin, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading R. R. 77, Carroll, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. Cunningham, Clarke, New-London, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Goodwin, Bishop, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Reading R. R. No. 48, Ross, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Connecticut, Pendleton, Port Johnson, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Telegraph, Forte, Port Johnson, for Newburyport.

Schr. Albert B. Smith, Williams, Georgetown, for Allentown.

Schr. Ida Herbert, Baker, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Levant, Smith, Bangor.

Schr. Edwin, Burton, Norwich.

Schr. Jane W. Porter, Davis, George's Banks.

Schr. Richard Law, Law, Providence.

Schr. J. R. Edwards, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Connecticut, Dickens, Stonington.

Schr. Honest Abe, Conery, Holmes' Hole.

Schr. Angier, Martin, Bridgeport.

Schr. Niagara, Davis, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah B. Strong, Kenny, Stonington.

Schr. J. D. Ingraham, Nickerson, Portland.

Schr. Glenwood, Nickerson, Horton's Point.

Schr. Saugatuck, Allen, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Dart, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. Mail, Merrill, Elizabethport, for Newburyport.

Schr. Neptune, Jones, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Maria Hall, Jones, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. R. P. King, Little, Hartford, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Westbrook, Littlejohn, Portland.

Schr. Jane, Hull, Yarmouth.

Schr. Susan & Mary, Keath, Rockland.

Schr. Justice, Taylor, New-Haven.

Schr. Uncas, Hoyt, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. J. Munsell, Barlow, Sandwich.

Schr. Washington, Keane, New-London.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Jane, Scofield, Elizabethport.

Schr. William Henry, Mahay, Virginia.

Sloop Deep River, Burley, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

SAILED—Steamships City of New-York, Colorado and China, for Liverpool, and anchored in the Lower Bay.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind a gale from S. E.

Spoken, &c.

Great Western—ship, hence for Liverpool, May 10, lat. 40, lon. 69 30.

Philip Nelson—Br. bark, from Marseilles for Liverpool, April 22, lat. 26, lon. 42 50.

Foreign Ports.

HAVANA, May 13—The steamships Missouri and Rapidan, sailed to-day for New-York.

At Baracoa, April 30, schrs. Isaac Rich, for New-York in 3 days; Azelda & Laura, for do, in 7 days.

At Trinidad, Cuba, April 18, brigs Prairie Rose, Juliet C. Clark, and schr. E. & L. Cordrey, for New-York, loading.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, May 13.—Advices have been received here that a vessel called the "May of Newburyport," recently sunk off the coast of Ireland. It is supposed that the crew were saved.

[NOTE.—The vessel above alluded to is probably the schr. May, Capt. Whitney, of Newburyport, last from Bremen (April 5) for Cardiff.—ED.]

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The Simplest, Safest, and Best Gas-Works in the World.

The gas made by these works is more uniform in quality than that made by any other known process.

The material need be supplied but once during the year, while all other apparatus used for making gas, such as are known as automatic machines especially, have to be supplied as often as weekly, semi-weekly, and daily.

The works being outside, and entirely separate from the dwelling house or building to be supplied with the gas, servants and others have no occasion to approach them.

All machinery being entirely dispensed with, these works can never get out of order.

The gas can be made for less than one-half of the price of coal-gas.

Enough gas can be made in from five to thirty minutes to supply dwellings, hotels, and factories using from twenty-five to one thousand burners.

Accidents are impossible, as the tank holding the liquid is placed in the ground surrounded by water and covered with the iron gas-holder.

It is the only portable gas-works that insurance companies do not class as extra hazardous.

We guarantee our gas-works to give satisfaction.

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It is a cheap, cleanly, and convenient substitute for coal or wood to heat dwellings, and for all culinary operations, &c.

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WORLD'S FAIR....NEW-YORK,
EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE....PARIS.
AND
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OF
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The public are invited to call and examine the report of the Jury on the merits of the great contest, and see the official award to the Herring's Patent over all others.

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New-York.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 327, May 13, 1868.
40, 50, 22, 72, 68, 27, 75, 69, 25, 7, 61.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 328, May 13, 1868.
43, 25, 46, 24, 70, 49, 12, 41, 64, 21, 74, 55, 52, 63.
PADUCAH—EXTRA CLASS No. 379, May 13, 1868.
57, 12, 72, 18, 3, 53, 33, 31, 9, 37, 68.
PADUCAH—CLASS No. 380, May 13, 1868.
14, 58, 52, 20, 16, 74, 34, 59, 70, 4, 13, 44, 45, 72.
Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information given.
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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